Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL. 2. WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863. NO. 34

MORNING CHRONICLE.
Office, Chronicle Building, 400 Ninth Street West, between E and F Streets.
Terms of Subscription:
Eighteen Cents per week, payable to the Carriers.
Mailed to subscribers out of the city, Eight Dollars per annum, and in proportion for a shorter period—payment to be invariably in advance.
No mail subscriptions received for less than three months.
Terms of Advertising: Seventy-five cents per square—eight lines constitute a square.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.
Office, Chronicle Building, 400 Ninth Street West, between E and F Streets.
Terms of Subscription:
Two Dollars a year in advance.
Mailed to subscribers out of the city, Two Dollars per annum, and in proportion for a shorter period—payment to be invariably in advance.
A fair deduction on these terms will be made to news agents and canvassers.
Clubs of ten, to one address, Fifteen Dollars a year in advance.

Daily Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

In submitting to the consideration of Congress the report on the state of the finances, required of him by law at the commencement of each session, the Secretary of the Treasury has much satisfaction in being able to say, in general, that the operations of the Department entrusted to his charge have been attended, during the last fiscal year, by a greater measure of success than he ventured to anticipate at its beginning.

At the beginning of that year all demands on the Treasury had indeed been discharged, and there remained a balance to the credit of the Treasurer of $13,043,546 81. But the large disbursements, constantly demanded by military and naval operations, reduced, by comparison, this seemingly considerable balance to almost inconsiderable proportions, and the practical operations of the restrictive provisions of the acts authorizing the negotiation of the bonds known as five-twenties, the most important loan not already fully availed of, made new negotiations for adequate amounts and on admissible terms quite impracticable. The reverses which befel our arms in June, July, and August, increased the difficulties of the situation, so that, though the Secretary was enabled under existing legislation to provide largely for the increasing disbursements, there remained necessarily unpaid, on the first day of the last session of Congress, requisitions on the Treasury, chiefly from the War and Navy Departments, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $46,394,375 59.

To provide for these requisitions and for current demands, Congress, on the 17th of January, 1863, authorized an additional issue of United States notes to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, but did not reach any definite conclusions in regard to loans in time to embody them in an act before the day on which the session closed.

On that day, March 3, 1863, the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government received the approval of the President, and became law. In addition to various provisions for loans, it contained clauses repealing the restrictions affecting the negotiation of the five-twenties, and thus disengaged that important loan from the embarrassments which had previously rendered it almost unavailable.

A week earlier, on the 25th of February, an act, even more important to the credit of the Government—the act to provide a national currency through a national banking system—had received the sanction of Congress and the President. The salutary effects of these two great acts were soon conspicuous.

Notwithstanding the aid afforded by the additional issue of the United States notes, under the joint resolution of January, the Secretary had found it impossible to prevent a gradual increase, during the session of Congress, in the amount of unpaid requisitions. Those which were unsatisfied at the beginning of the session were indeed discharged, and large sums were applied to new demands for current disbursements. But the aggregate of disbursements, remaining necessarily unpaid, increased steadily, notwithstanding all efforts to prevent it, until it reached, at the close of the session, the sum of $72,171,189 41.

The Loan act and the National Banking act were followed by an immediate revival of public credit. Success quite beyond anticipation crowned the efforts of the Secretary to distribute the five-twenty loan in all parts of the country, as well as every other measure adopted by him for replenishing the treasury. The result was that within two months after the adjournment of Congress the whole mass of suspended requisitions had been satisfied, all current demands promptly met, and full provision made for the pay of the army and navy. During the remainder of the fiscal year no embarrassments attended the administration of the finances except those which are inseparable from vast expenditure. Notwithstanding these expenditures, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the last year the total disbursements did not greatly exceed, while the increase of the public debt did not equal, the estimates submitted to Congress by the Secretary at the last session. Thus, while it was then estimated that the public debt on the 30th of June, 1863, would reach the sum of $1,122,297,403 24, its actual amount on that day was $1,098,793,181 37, and while the disbursements for the year were estimated at $693,340,221 48, the real total was $714,709,995 58.

The aggregate receipts from all sources, including the balance from the preceding year, as shown by the books of the Treasury, were, during the last fiscal year, $901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 30th of June, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. But sums borrowed during the year, and applied during the same time in payment of debts, affect only nominally the total of receipts and of disbursements. The sums thus borrowed and applied during the last fiscal year amounted to $181,086,635 07. This aggregate, therefore, should be deducted from both sides of the statement, making the true amount of receipts, including balance from last year, $720,039,039 79, and the true amount of disbursements $714,709,995 58. The balance, of course, remains the same.

It is gratifying, also, to be able to state that, while debts did not reach the amount anticipated, the receipts from all sources of income, except internal revenue, exceeded the estimates. Thus the receipts from customs, estimated at $68,041,736 29, were actually $69,059,642 40; from lands, estimated at $88,724 16, were $167,617 17; and from miscellaneous sources, estimated at $2,244,518 32, were $3,046,615 35. Direct tax receipts were estimated at $11,485,717 95, and this amount, or nearly this amount, has been received in the form of payments for military supplies and services by the States, for which they are entitled to credit beyond their several portions of the tax. In consequence, however, of incomplete settlements, only the sum of $1,485,103 61 appears on the books as received into the treasury.

While the receipts from other ordinary sources of revenue thus compared favorably with the estimates, or largely exceeded them, the receipts from internal revenue have altogether disappointed expectation. The estimate, indeed, was made in the operation of a law recently enacted, and necessarily imperfectly executed; and much care had been taken to obtain correct premises; but it was hardly thought possible that the conclusion deduced from them could be wide of truth. Under the instructions of the Commissioner, at the instance of the Secretary, a very competent gentleman was for some time employed in ascertaining, with the aid of practical men, conversant with business, the probable amount of revenue from each object of taxation. The result of his inquiries was the estimate which, sanctioned by the Commissioner, was believed to be correct by the Secretary, and therefore submitted to Congress.

Experience has demonstrated its error. The estimate was $85,456,303 73, while the actual receipts were $37,640,787 95. A part of the deficiency may be attributed to the imperfect execution of the law, and a part to the changes made in it by Congress after the estimate was made, but it is not probable, had neither cause operated to reduce receipts, that the revenue from this source would have exceeded half the estimated amount. It is clear that the law, unless materially amended, will not produce the revenue expected from it.

The whole of the receipts and disbursements for the last fiscal year may be more easily understood from a somewhat more formal statement.

The receipts, estimated and actual, then, for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1863, were, including balance from the preceding year, as follows:

	Estimated.	Actual.
From customs	$68,041,736 29	$69,059,642 40
From lands	88,724 16	167,617 17
From miscellaneous sources	2,244,518 32	3,046,615 35
From direct tax	11,485,717 10	1,485,103 61
From internal revenue	85,456,303 73	37,640,787 95
Balance from last year	13,043,546 81	13,043,546 81
Total receipts from all ordinary sources	$180,456,345 00	$124,443,313 29

The additional sums, actual or estimated, necessary to meet disbursements, were, of course, derived, or estimated as derivable, from loans.

The disbursements, estimated and actual, were as follows:

	Estimated.	Actual.
The Civil Service	[illegible]	$23,253,922 08
Pensions and Indians	[illegible]	4,216,520 79
War Department	[illegible]	599,298,600 83
Navy Department	[illegible]	63,211,105 27
Interest on debt	[illegible]	24,729,846 61
Total gross estimate	$893,340,221 48	$714,709,995 58
But this amount, it was supposed, would remain undrawn at end of year, and was therefore deducted from the gross estimate	200,000,000 00	
Making actual estimate	$693,340,221 48	

In his last report the Secretary stated that, if the appropriations should equal the estimates, the balance unexpended at the end of the year would probably reach $200,000,000, and that this sum should therefore be deducted from the departmental estimates, to make the aggregate correspond with probable conditions. The above statement shows that the aggregate of estimates, thus reduced, was $693,340,221 48, while the expenditures were $714,709,995 58, exceeding the reduced estimates $21,369,774 10.

From the actual expenditures, $714,709,995 58, there must be deducted the actual receipts, $124,443,313 29, in order to show the amount derived from loans, $590,266,682 29, which sum, added to the amount of debt on the 1st of July, 1862, $508,526,499 08, (heretofore erroneously stated at $514,211,371 92,) gives as the true amount of debt on the 1st of July, 1863, $1,098,793,181 37.

The estimates for the current fiscal year 1864 next claim attention. These are founded on actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, which ended September 30, 1863, and on opinions formed upon probable events and conditions as to the other quarters.

The following statement exhibits what is actually known and what, after careful reflection, the Secretary thinks himself warranted in regarding as probable:

For the first quarter, ending September 30, 1863, the actual receipts were:		
From customs	$22,[illegible]	
From internal revenue	17,[illegible]	
From lands	136,[illegible]	
From miscellaneous sources	611,[illegible]	
Total actual receipts for first quarter	40,939,556 14	
To which add balance July 1, 1863	5,329,044 21	
Making total receipts of first quarter, except loans		$46,268,600 35
For three remaining quarters, ending on the 30th of June, 1864, it is estimated there will be received—		
From customs	$50,000,000 00	
From internal revenue	60,000,000 00	
From lands	300,000 00	
From miscellaneous sources	5,000,000 00	
		115,300,000 00
Making total receipts from ordinary sources, and including balance		$161,568,600 35
To which add amount derived and estimated to be derived from loans		594,000,000 00
Making a total of actual and estimated receipts from all sources, for the year		$755,568,600 35

The expenditures may be stated as follows: For the first quarter, ending September 30, the actual disbursements have been—		
For the Civil Service	$[illegible]	
For Pensions and Indians	1,711,[illegible]	
For War Department	144,387,473 97	
For Navy Department	15,[illegible]	
For interest on public debt	4,283,[illegible]	
Actual expenditures for first quarter		$176,110,932 46
For the remaining three-quarters the estimates, founded on appropriations and estimated deficiencies, are as follows:		
For the Civil Service	$27,[illegible]	
For Pensions and Indians	6,[illegible]	
For War Department	741,[illegible]	
For Navy Department	94,[illegible]	
For interest on public debt	34,[illegible]	
		923,621,027 97
Making a total aggregate of actual and estimated expenditures of		1,099,731,960 42

But as these estimates include all unexpended balances of appropriations from former years,[*] they are necessarily much too large, and there may be safely deducted from their aggregate, as likely to remain unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, the sum of 350,000,000 00

Leaving the total actual and estimated expenditures for 1864	$749,731,960 42
The total of expenditures being deducted from the total of receipts, there will be an estimated balance on the 30th of June, 1864, of	5,836,639 93
From this statement it appears that the total receipts required for the probable disbursements of the year, and including estimated balance at its close, will amount to	755,568,600 35
Of which there have been provided and applied during the first quarter	176,110,932 46
Leaving to be provided	579,457,667 89
Of which it is estimated there will be received from ordinary sources during the three other quarters	115,300,000 00
Leaving yet to be provided by loans	464,157,667 89

The amount of debt created during the quarter is ascertained by deducting from the total expenditures, $176,110,932 46, the aggregate of ordinary receipts and balance from last year, amounting together to $46,268,600 35, which gives as the increase of debt $129,842,332 11. To this sum, if there be added the sum yet to be provided by loans, $464,157,667 89, the result will be $594,000,000, from which if there be deducted the estimated balance on the 1st of July, 1864, $5,836,639 93, the remainder will be $588,163,360 07, and will represent the total increase, on the basis of these estimates, of public debt during the year. The debt on the 1st of July, 1863, was $1,098,793,181 37; to which if this estimated increase be added the total debt on the 1st of July, 1864, will be $1,686,956,541 44, instead of $1,744,685,586 80, as estimated in the report of last December.

It is not certain, or perhaps probable, that the actual expenditures or actual debt will quite reach the amounts now estimated. Indeed, if the expenditures for the first quarter, $176,110,932 46, and the ordinary receipts, $40,939,556 14 for the same quarter, be taken as the standard, the total expenditures of the year will be $704,443,729 84, and the total receipts $163,758,224 56. To these receipts, if the balance on the 1st of July, 1863, $5,329,044 21, be added, it will make the total ordinary resources $169,087,268 77; and the subtraction of this sum from the total expenditures will give the whole amount to be provided by loans during the year as $535,356,461 07. This sum will therefore be, on this hypothesis, the increase of debt for the year, and, added to the debt existing on the 1st July, 1863, will make the total amount on the 30th June, 1864, $1,634,149,642 44.

It is not impossible that vigor in the prosecution of the war, and economy in every branch of expenditure, enforced by wise legislation, may reduce actual disbursements and consequent increase of debt even below these figures, and certainly few things can be more desirable than such reductions.

The action necessary to these results is not, however, except as to the comparatively small expenditures of the Treasury Department, within the sphere assigned to the Secretary. He, therefore, prefers to accept the estimates of the several Departments, and the actual appropriations by Congress based upon them, deducting only that proportion which experience has indicated as likely to remain as balances unexpended at the close of the year. He thinks, too, that sound prudence requires adherence to the rule he prescribed to himself from the first, of overstating rather than understating the burdens created by the war and the demands thence arising upon the resources of the country. He has sought to avoid exaggeration on both sides, but he has thought it more prudent to excite a little too much apprehension than to encourage too sanguine hopes. The real difficulties have been, and are, too serious, and the real burdens too great, not to warrant earnest demands on all the resolution, all the energy, all the wisdom, and all the economy, which the strongest representations, sanctioned by reason, could or can bring into action.

In addition to the estimates for the current year just stated, the Secretary is required to submit estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the next fiscal year. These estimates, always uncertain, must, in the present condition of the country, be even less reliable than usual.

But the Secretary is encouraged to attempt them by the circumstance that the estimates for the fiscal year, 1864, submitted in his report of December, 1862, are less materially modified than might have been expected by the actual receipts of one quarter, and by the probabilities affecting those of the other three, and the general result is more favorable than was anticipated.

The aggregate receipts for 1864 were estimated in that report at $223,025,000, while the actual receipts, other than from loans for the first quarter, and the aggregate of expected like receipts for the remaining quarters, are now stated at only $161,568,600 35, in consequence of the large deficiency in the receipts of internal revenue. On the other hand, the aggregate expenditures were estimated last year at $895,413,185 66, and are now estimated, on the basis of actual returns for part and of estimates for the remainder of the year, at $755,568,600 35. The subtraction of receipts from expenditures shows the amount now estimated as required from loans for the year 1864 to be $594,000,000, instead of $622,388,185 66, as heretofore estimated. These figures show that the estimate of expenditures is now $139,844,585 31 less than the estimate of last year, so that, although the ordinary receipts as now estimated will be $61,456,399 65 less than was anticipated a year ago, still the increase of debt will be $28,388,185 66 less by the present than by the former estimate, which, it should be remembered, assumed the debt, on July 1, 1863, at $1,122,297,403 24, whereas, in fact, it only reached, at that date, the sum of $1,098,793,181 37.

With these illustrations of the uncertainty of estimates for a year, which is to commence more than six months after the making of them, and without professing any sanguine expectations that the estimates now to be submitted will, when tested by experience, prove, like the last, less favorable to the country than the actual results of administration, the Secretary submits the required statement for the fiscal year 1865, founded on the estimates of their probable requirements furnished by the several Departments, and on what seem to him probabilities concerning receipts from ordinary sources of revenue.

He estimates the probable receipts as follows:

Estimated balance, July 1, 1864	$5,836,639 93
From customs	70,000,000 00
From internal revenue	125,000,000 00
From lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,000,000 00
Making estimated aggregate receipts	$206,836,639 93

And he estimates the expenditures as follows:

Estimated balance of former appropriations, unexpended July 1, 1864	$350,000,000 00
For the civil service	27,978,[illegible]
For pensions and Indians	6,[illegible]
For the War Department	538,[illegible]
For the Navy Department	142,[illegible]
For interest on public debt	53,[illegible]
Making the aggregate of estimated expenditures	$1,151,515,088 98
But he estimates as likely to remain undrawn on the 30th June, 1865, and therefore to be deducted from this aggregate	400,000,000 00
Making the real estimate of expenditures for the year	$751,515,088 98
From which deduct estimated receipts from ordinary sources, as before stated	206,836,639 93
Leaving to be provided by loans	$544,678,449 05

The sum to be provided by loans represents the increase of debt during the year. Assuming, therefore, the correctness of the estimate which puts the debt, on the 1st July, 1864, at $1,686,956,541 44, it will result from these estimates that the whole debt will have reached, on the 30th of June, 1865, the sum of $2,231,634,990 49.

Tables are appended to this report exhibiting, in more detail and in a different form, the general results already stated. The first shows the actual receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, the second the receipts and expenditures, actual and estimated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, and separately for the two months of October and November, 1863, with notes, showing in detail the amount received from new loans and applied in discharge of existing debt during the first quarter and the first two months of the second, and the amount yet required from loans for the year, and the probable increase of the public debt; the third shows the estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the fourth is the Register's statement of revenue and expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863; the fifth is a similar statement from the same office for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1864, ending September 30, 1863; and the sixth is a complete statement of the origin, progress, and condition on the 30th June, and 30th September, 1863, of the national debt.

The reports of the heads of the several bureaus of the Department, including that of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will also accompany this report of the Secretary. They show in detail the operations of the several bureaus, and the statements and suggestions made in them are commended to the consideration of Congress.

Another statement, showing the price of the leading articles of consumption at New York, on or near the first day of each month, for thirty-nine years, commencing with 1825, has been prepared under the direction of the Secretary and accompanies this report. From this statement he hopes that some help may be obtained toward correct opinions on many important questions, and particularly those concerning the contraction and expansion of currency, whether metallic or paper.

It has been already seen that the amount required for general disbursements, exclusive of payments on account of public debt, for the three last quarters of the current fiscal year was, on the 1st of October last, $579,457,667 89, of which sum $115,300,000 were expected from ordinary sources, and the remainder, $464,157,667 89 was expected from loans.

The receipts and expenditures during October and November, other than on account of principal of debt, amounted each, so far as has been ascertained, to $141,050,731 15, without balance. Of these receipts, $29,839,703 16 were from ordinary sources, and $111,211,027 99 from loans, either temporary or permanent, leaving to be obtained during the remaining seven months from ordinary sources, $[illegible], and from loans $352,[illegible]. On the basis of these two months the receipts and expenditures from ordinary sources for the last three quarters of the year will respectively exceed the general estimates by $43,[illegible] and $39,[illegible], making a difference in favor of the country of $3,[illegible].

The Secretary admits, therefore, no apprehension of deficiency, on comparison with estimates, in any of the ordinary sources of income, except, perhaps, the internal revenue, nor does he anticipate any formidable difficulty in providing the amount to be obtained from loans, especially if the successes vouchsafed by a gracious Providence to our armies, during the last nine months, shall continue to attend them.

But no one can be more profoundly convinced than himself of the very great importance of providing even a larger amount than is estimated from revenue. To check the increase of debt must be, in our circumstances, a prominent object of patriotic solicitude. The Secretary, therefore, while submitting estimates which require large loans, and while he thinks it not very difficult to negotiate them, feels himself bound, by a prudent regard to possible contingencies, to urge on Congress efficient measures for the increase of revenue.

It is possible that a limited additional amount of income may be derived from judicious modification of some provisions of the laws imposing duties on foreign imports; but the chief reliance for any substantial increase, and even for the prevention of possible decrease, must be on internal duties.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends an increase of tax on bank note circulation to two and two-fifths per cent.; an increase of the duty on distilled spirits to sixty cents per gallon; an increase of the duty on tobacco to twenty cents per pound on leaf, and from five to twelve cents, according to quality, on manufactured; a duty of ten cents per gallon on crude petroleum; a duty of two cents per pound on cotton; the repeal of the tobacco and petroleum drawbacks; and various other changes of the internal revenue laws, designed to augment the receipts from this source. In the particular recommendations just mentioned the Secretary fully concurs, and commends all his suggestions to careful attention. The enactment of such laws as will secure an increase of the internal revenue to the amount originally estimated, of one hundred and fifty millions a year, is required by the strongest considerations of public policy.

Hitherto the expenses of the war have been defrayed by loans to an extent which nothing but the expectation of its speedy termination could fully warrant.

In his first report, submitted at the special session in July, 1861, the Secretary stated his conviction that to a sound financial condition a system of taxation certain to produce a sufficient revenue to pay the whole ordinary expenses of the Government in times of peace, and the entire interest on the public debt, and to create a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of its principal, was indispensable. It was not important, so long as it seemed highly probable that the war would be speedily brought to a successful close, that the revenue should largely exceed the ordinary expenditures and the interest. On the contrary, it seemed wisest to obtain the means for nearly the whole of the extraordinary expenditures by loans, and thus avoid the necessity of any considerable increase of the burdens of the people at a time when the sudden outbreak of flagitious rebellion had deranged their business and temporarily diminished their incomes.

The financial administration of the first fiscal year after the outbreak of the rebellion was conducted upon these ideas. The acts of Congress at the extra session of July, 1861, were framed with the intention of supplying the full amount of revenue demanded by them. But receipts disappointed expectation, and it soon became obvious that a much larger proportion of the means needed for the fiscal year 1862, than the principle adopted would allow, must be derived from loans.

When, therefore, Congress assembled in regular session on the first Monday of December, 1861, the Secretary directed attention to the necessity of increased taxation. The responsibility was promptly assumed by Congress and the internal revenue law was enacted, and such modifications of the tariff act were made that ample provision for the desired objects was now supposed to have been certainly secured. It was not expected, however, that the influence of this legislation would affect the results of the then current year. Nor did it affect them. The total receipts from ordinary sources to the close of that year, June 30, 1862, were insufficient for the payments expected to be made from them. The receipts were $51,935,720 76, while the disbursements for the civil service, for Pensions and Indians, and for interest, were $37,681,801 11, leaving only $14,253,919 65 for the War and Navy Departments, the expenditures of which in the last year of peace had been $27,922,917 21, and nothing at all for extraordinary expenditures or a sinking fund.

In his report of the December session, 1862, the Secretary, considering this deficiency and assuming the correctness of the estimate of $150,000,000 as the amount of receipts from internal duties, and taking double the expenses of the War and Navy Departments in the last year of peace as the amount likely to be annually required after the suppression of the rebellion, expressed the opinion that the probable receipts under the legislation of the preceding session would meet all ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year 1863, and interest, and leave a large surplus to be applied, for the present, to the extraordinary disbursements of the war, or, after its close, to the reduction of the debt. In that report, therefore, and in his subsequent communications to the proper committees, the Secretary suggested no increase of taxation, but confined his recommendations to other measures for the improvement of the public credit, among which those relating to loans and to uniformity of currency held the foremost place.

Congress gave effect to these recommendations by the loan act and the national banking act, but at the same time somewhat diminished the expectation of income by modifications of the internal revenue act.

Notwithstanding this diminution, however, and notwithstanding the much larger diminution caused by the failure of receipts expected from internal duties unaffected by this legislation, the Secretary has now the satisfaction of being able to show that the actual receipts of the last fiscal year did pay the whole interest, the whole amount of ordinary expenditures, estimated for the army and navy at double those of the last year of peace, and a portion of the extraordinary expenditures which, under the circumstances, was equivalent to a payment into a sinking fund.

Thus the total amount of receipts during the fiscal year 1863 was		$124,443,313 29
While the expenditures were—		
For the Civil Service and for Pensions and Indians	$27,470,442 87	
For interest	24,729,846 61	
And would have been for ordinary disbursements of War and Navy Departments, estimated at double those of the last year of peace	55,845,834 42	
		$108,046,123 90
Leaving difference between receipts and ordinary expenditures applicable to extraordinary expenditures or a sinking fund		16,397,189 39

Had it been possible, therefore, to suppress rebellion and restore expenditures to a peace basis after one year of war, and before the 1st of July, 1862, there would have been a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of more than sixteen millions of dollars applicable to the reduction of debt.

So, assuming as correct the estimates of receipts and disbursements for the current year 1864, based on actual receipts and expenditures of one quarter, and making the total amount of receipts $161,568,600 35, and taking the disbursements for the Civil Service, Pensions, and Indians, to be $42,109,126 33, for interest, $59,105,130 33, and for the ordinary expenses of the army and navy, as before, to be double those of the last year of peace, or $55,845,834 42, and deducting the total of these disbursements, $157,[illegible], from the total of receipts, there will remain an unexpended balance of $4,[illegible]. Had it been possible to suppress rebellion after two years of war, and before July, 1863, this sum would have been applicable to the purposes of a sinking fund.

So, also, assuming again as correct the general estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, 1865, the total receipts for the year will be $206,836,639 93, while the expenditures for the Civil Service, and Pensions and Indians, will be $37,[illegible], for interest, $53,[illegible]; and for the army and navy, observing the rule already stated, $55,845,834 42, making a total of $178,[illegible], which sum, if deducted from the total of receipts, will give a remainder of $27,[illegible]. Should the rebellion be suppressed after three years of war, and before the 1st of July, 1864, that remainder will be applicable to payment of debt.

These statements are subject to some modifications besides those which may result from errors of estimates, but these cannot reduce, though they may increase, the applicable balances, and therefore cannot affect unfavorably any deductions from the figures which have been given.

These statements illustrate the great importance of providing, beyond all contingency, for ordinary expenditures and interest on debt, and for the largest possible amount of extraordinary expenditures, by taxation. In proportion to the amount raised above the necessary sums for ordinary demands will be the diminution of debt, the diminution of interest, and the improvement of credit. It is hardly too much—perhaps hardly enough—to say that every dollar raised for extraordinary expenditure or reduction of debt is worth two in the increased value of national securities, and increased facilities for the negotiation of indispensable loans.

These statements illustrate equally the importance of an economical and vigorous prosecution of the war. No prudent man will recommend economy at the expense of efficiency. Such nominal economy is real extravagance. But efficiency is not promoted by profusion, or waste, and least of all, by misuse of public money or public property. Every dollar and every man are freely offered by a generous people; how sacred the obligation that not one man should be wasted, and not one dollar misapplied. Nor is rashness, in war, vigor. But the vigilance that misses no opportunity, the energy that relaxes no effort, the skill that vitalizes all resources, and the perseverance that never grows weary, these make true vigor. If by such vigor the rebellion can be suppressed, and the war ended before the 1st of July next, the country will be saved from the vast increase of debt which must necessarily attend its continuance during another year, and the debt itself can at once be placed in a course of steady reduction. And whenever progressive payment shall begin, the value of national securities will rapidly rise, and reduction in rates of interest will gradually diminish the burdens of debt.

While the Secretary thus earnestly urges that the largest possible proportion of expenditure be provided by direct contributions from the property and incomes of the people, he is aware that a still larger proportion must, as yet, be provided by loans.

In the creation of debt, by negotiation of loans or otherwise, the Secretary has kept four objects steadily in view, (1) moderate interest; (2) general distribution; (3) future controllability; (4) incidental utility.

Towards the accomplishment of the first object the nearest approach that seems possible has been made. The earliest negotiations were at the highest rates of interest, for it is a distinguishing characteristic of our financial history in this rebellion that the public credit, which was at the lowest ebb in the months which preceded its breaking out, has steadily improved in the midst of the terrible trials it has brought upon the country. The first loans were negotiated at seven and thirty hundredths per cent., the next at seven, the next at six; more recently large sums have been obtained at five and four; and the whole of the debt which is represented by United States notes and fractional currency bears, of course, no interest.

The interest on the debt which exists in the form of Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness or of deposits, and is called temporary debt, is paid in United States notes, while the interest on debt which exists in the form of bonds, and is called funded debt, is paid in coin—a discrimination which is intended to bring the payment of coin interest within moderate compass, and, at the same time, to offer special inducements to investments in bonds, in order to avoid a too rapid increase of circulating notes and consequent depreciation.

The average rate of interest on the whole debt, without regard to the varying margin between coin and notes, was, on the first day of July, 1862, 4 36 per centum, on the first day of January, 1863, 4 02 per centum, on the first day July, 1863, 3 77 per centum; and on the first day of October, 1863, 3.95 per centum.

It will not escape observation that the average rate is now increasing, and it is obvious that it must continue to increase with the increase of the proportion of the interest-bearing to the non-interest-bearing debt. And as the amount of the latter, consisting of United States notes and fractional currency, cannot be materially augmented without evil consequences of the most serious character, the rate of interest must increase with the debt, and approach continually the highest average. That must be greater or less in proportion to the duration and cost of the war.

The general distribution of the debt into the hands of the greatest possible number of holders has been the second object of the Secretary in its creation. This has been accomplished by the universal diffusion of United States notes and fractional currency, by the distribution of certificates among great numbers of contract creditors and temporary depositors, and by arrangements to popularize the loans by giving to the people everywhere opportunities to subscribe for bonds. These subscription arrangements have been especially useful and successful. They have been adopted as yet with reference to only two descriptions of bonds—the two commonly known as seven-thirties and five-twenties, so named, the first from their rates of interest, and the second from their periods of payment. The plan of distributing the seven-thirties was that of employing a large number of agents in many places, and directing their action from the Department. It worked well for a time, but was soon found inadequate to the financial necessities of the Government. For the distribution of the five-twenties, therefore, a different plan was adopted. After ascertaining, by inquiry, that they could not be disposed of to capitalists in amounts sufficient for prompt payment of the army and navy, and for the satisfaction of the just claims of public creditors generally, without serious loss, the Secretary determined to employ a general agent, under adequate bonds, and confide the whole work of distribution, except so far as it could be effected by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, and Designated Depositories, to him and to sub-agents designated by him and responsible immediately to him. Under this plan, and chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of the general agent and his sub-agents, five-twenty bonds to the amount of nearly four hundred millions of dollars, in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars, were distributed throughout the whole country, not controlled by the rebellion, and among all classes of our countrymen. The history of the world may be searched in vain for a parallel case of popular financial support to a national government. The Secretary is unable to perceive in what better or more effectual mode the important object of distribution could be accomplished, and he proposes no departure from it, except such as considerations of economy, harmonized with efficiency, may suggest.

The object of future controllability has also had a prominent place in the regards of the Secretary. Under the conditions which existed at the outbreak of the rebellion, he acquiesced in the necessity which seemed to dictate the negotiation of bonds payable after twenty years, but he acquiesced with reluctance, and, as soon as permitted by circumstances, recommended the enactment of laws authorizing the issue of bonds payable after shorter periods, as well as the creation of temporary debt in other forms. In harmony with these views Congress provided for the issue of the bonds known as five-twenties, and also for the issue of Treasury notes payable three years from date, for certificates of indebtedness payable in one year; and for temporary loans by deposits, reimbursable after ten days' notice. At the last session Congress repealed some embarrassing restrictions of former acts, and authorized the issue of bonds payable after ten years, and of Treasury notes payable at pleasure or three years from date. These Treasury notes were made legal tenders for face value or convertible for amount and interest into United States notes.

The Secretary availed himself of this legislation by placing with the people as large an amount as possible of five-twenty bonds, and by using the other powers so as to put the whole debt, except the long loans first negotiated, in such a shape that prompt advantage can be taken of favorable circumstances to diminish the burdens it imposes on industry. Whenever the constitutional supremacy of the nation shall be reëstablished over all its parts, it will be completely within the power of Congress and the Secretary to fund the whole or any part of the temporary debt in bonds bearing a very moderate interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after very brief periods, or, perhaps, at any time after their issue. Nothing further seems desirable on the score of controllability.

The final object of the Secretary was to extract from the unavoidable evil of debt as much incidental benefit as possible.

To this end, he desired authority to receive temporary loans in the form of deposits reimbursable after a few days' notice. This measure was regarded by many with something less than favor at first, but Congress, after full consideration, authorized the receipt of such deposits at an interest not exceeding five per cent. to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars; then raised the limit to fifty millions, and then to a hundred millions; and provided a reserve of fifty millions of United States notes to meet demands for reimbursements beyond other convenient means of satisfaction. It was not long before these deposits reached the highest limit, and, before the flow could be well checked, somewhat exceeded it. The utility of the measure was very conspicuous on the recent occasion of great stringency in New York, when the Secretary was able to reimburse over fifty millions of these deposits during the last weeks of the year; by which action the pressure was sensibly alleviated, with the use of only a fifth of the reserve.

In former reports the Secretary has stated his convictions, and the grounds of them, respecting the necessity and the utility of putting a large part of the debt in the form of United States notes, without interest, and adapted to circulation as money. These convictions remain unchanged, and seem now to be shared by the people. For the first time in our history has a real approach to a uniform currency been made, and the benefits of it, though still far from the best attainable condition, are felt by all. The circulation has been distributed throughout the country, and is everywhere acceptable. It is a gratification to know that a tribunal so distinguished by the learning and virtues of its members as the Supreme Court of New York has given the sanction of its judgment to the constitutional validity of the law.

So, too, real and great advantages are derived from the wide diffusion of the debt among the people, through business transactions, and through the exertions of the officers of the Department and the agents for loans, already noticed.

It is impossible to estimate the advantage in national unity and national strength secured by this distribution. Every holder of a note or bond, from a five cent fractional note to a five thousand dollar bond, has a direct interest in the security of national institutions and in the stability of national administration. And it is another and no small advantage of the distribution that the burdens of debt, always heaviest when loans are held by few, and especially by foreigners, diminish in proportion as the receivers of interest become identified with the payers of taxes.

Another incidental good growing from the bitter root of debt has been fully explained in observations heretofore submitted on the national banking system. Except through such a system no sure way is seen to the complete and permanent establishment of a uniform currency, and a system of national banking, fair to all and secure for all, can only be safely and firmly established by making use of a portion of the national debt as security for the national currency.

In these several ways may even such great evils as are brought upon us by rebellion be transmuted, by a wise alchemy, into various forms of utility. The Secretary has endeavored to use this alchemy, with what success the country will judge when time and trial shall have applied to his work their unfailing tests.

Meantime additional loans are required, and, as legislation now stands, several modes are open.

The limits of deposits for temporary loan are fixed at one hundred millions of dollars. The amount of this deposit on the first day of December had been reduced to $45,306,129 01, and payments of $10,000,000 had been made from the reserve. The additional payments will be confined within the narrowest possible limits, and can hardly exceed twenty-five millions. The reflow of deposits has already begun, and will probably soon exceed reimbursements, and so arrest payments from the reserve. The whole reflow beyond the amount of these payments will be available as part of the additional loan required, and may be stated, without much risk of mistake, at twenty-five millions of dollars. The Secretary perceives no solid reason for retaining the restriction on loans, in this form, to one hundred millions. It may, as he thinks, be usefully removed. As the advantages of these deposits become better and more generally understood, the loan in this form will doubtless, in the absence of restriction, be largely increased, and the possibility of demands for reimbursements, beyond means to meet them, can be fully provided for by an increase of the existing proportion between deposits and reserve. Such an arrangement, the Secretary inclines to think, would operate beneficially by increasing the amount of currency when unusual stringency shall require increase, and reducing its amount when returning ease shall allow reduction.

Another portion of the additional loan required may be obtained through the sale of the remainder of the bonds known as five-twenties. The amount of these bonds unsubscribed for on the first of December was $101,069,000. It will not be difficult to dispose of these at par, and it is possible that a small premium may be obtained on a part.

In a former report the Secretary placed the limit, to which the loan in the form of certificates of indebtedness could be carried, at one hundred millions of dollars. Experience has shown that it can be carried to one hundred and fifty millions, and that its natural limit is about that sum. On the first of December the amount of these certificates was $145,720,000. It would be unsafe, therefore, to rely on any substantial increase of loan in that form.

The limit prescribed by law to the issue of United States notes has been reached, and the Secretary thinks it clearly inexpedient to increase the amount. When circulation exceeds the legitimate requirements for real payments and exchanges, no addition to its volume will increase its value. On the contrary, such addition tends inevitably to depreciation; and depreciation, if addition be continued, will find its only practical limit in the utter worthlessness of the augmented mass.

When Congress authorized the creation of debt, to a certain extent, in the form of United States notes, and impressed on those notes the qualities of a circulating medium, its action was justified by the disappearance of coin in consequence of the suspension of specie payments, by the necessity of providing a medium in which taxes could be collected, loans received, and payments made; and by the obvious expediency of providing that medium in the form of national issues instead of resorting to the paper of banks. Under the circumstances its action was wise and necessary; but it was equally wise and necessary to limit the extent of the issues by the necessity which demanded them. They were wanted to fill the vacuum caused by the disappearance of coin and to supply the additional demands created by the increased number and variety of money payments. Congress believed that four hundred millions would suffice for these purposes, and therefore limited issues to that sum.

The Secretary proposes no change of this limitation, and places no reliance, therefore, on any increase of resources from increase of circulation. Additional loans in this mode would, indeed, almost certainly prove illusory; for diminished value could hardly fail to neutralize increased amount.

Sufficient circulation having been already provided, the Government must now borrow like any other employer of capital temporarily requiring more than income will supply, and rely for the credit which will secure advantageous loans upon good faith, industrial activity, accumulated though not immediately available capital, and satisfactory provision for punctual payment of accruing interest and ultimate reimbursement of principal.

To subscriptions for the remaining five-twenties and deposits for temporary loan, therefore, must be directed all reasonable expectation of means for the service of the current year, except from negotiations under the act of last session. The sums to be looked for from these two sources have already been stated, and amount to $126,069,000. If this aggregate be deducted from the amount to be provided by loans for the last seven months of the current year, already shown to be $352,[illegible], there will remain the sum of $226,[illegible] to be provided by negotiations under the act of last session, and, under some like act, must be provided in like manner, if the continuance of the war shall make it necessary, the sum of $544,678,449 05, estimated as likely to be required from loans for the fiscal year 1865.

The act of last session authorized the loans supposed to be required for the fiscal years 1863 and 1864; and, of the amount required for the service of those two years to the first of December now current, one hundred and fifty millions in United States notes, and fifty millions by a loan for two years five per cent. treasury notes have already been provided under that legislation. The act is so well conceived and expressed that little other legislation for the loans of 1864 and 1865 will be required than the application to those years of its leading provisions. It will doubtless be thought expedient at this session, as last session, to authorize the borrowing, in some form, of three hundred millions for the current, and six hundred millions for the next fiscal year. Indeed, the only modification of the act of last session necessary to adapt it to the requirements of the current and coming year seem to be: (1) the omission of all reference to United States notes beyond the giving a simple authority to the Secretary to ascertain from time to time the amounts destroyed or lost, and to replace them by new issues, (2) the repeal of the existing limitation of the deposit loan to one hundred millions of dollars, and the substitution of a provision for a reserve equal in amount to half the deposit; (3) the permission of the negotiation of loans redeemable absolutely at pleasure, or at pleasure after a time fixed, not more remote than forty years, and (4) the omission, perhaps, of the clause taxing circulation and deposits, as being more appropriate to an internal revenue bill. It is hoped that the other provisions of the last may be retained in the new loan act.

Under such legislation, the Secretary entertains little doubt of being able to obtain whatever funds will be needed, through loans, at reasonable rates of interest, for bonds or Treasury notes.

For a warrant of this confidence, however, he must not omit to say that he relies much on the support to be given to the public credit by the national banking system and by the nationalization of the currency. There is, as he thinks, no possibility of a permanently successful administration of the finances, under circumstances involving the creation of large debts, unless loans can be effected in a medium of general and equal credit throughout the country, and not liable to variation in quantity or in value except under the operation of national legislation and the general laws of trade.

Only two kinds of currency fulfil these conditions: the first, a circulation of coin, the other, a circulation of notes of uniform description and value, issued by the Government, and either paid directly to Government creditors, or supplied to banking associations to be employed in general business.

The circulation now generally used in this country, except so far as it consists of bank notes, is of the latter sort; and no circulation, not immediately convertible into coin, can be better.

It is an error to suppose that the increase of prices is attributable wholly or in very large measure to this circulation. Had it been possible to borrow coin enough, and fast enough, for the disbursements of the war, almost if not altogether the same effects on prices would have been wrought. Such disbursements made in coin would have enriched fortunate contractors, stimulated lavish expenditure, and so inflated prices in the same way and nearly to the same extent as when made in notes. Prices, too, would have risen from other causes. The withdrawal from mechanical and agricultural occupations of hundreds of thousands of our best, strongest, and most active workers, in obedience to their country's summons to the field, would, under any system of currency, have increased the price of labor, and, by consequence, the price of the products of labor, while the prices of many things would have risen, in part from other causes, as for example, the price of railroad bonds from vast increase of income, through payments for military transportation; and the price of cotton from deficient supply.

Much the greater part of the rise of prices not accounted for by the causes just stated, as well as much the greater part of the difference between notes and gold, is attributable to the large amount of bank notes yet in circulation. Were these notes withdrawn from use, it is believed that much of the now very considerable difference between coin and United States notes would disappear. Certainly there ought to be no difference in favor of coin, when it is remembered that United States bonds bearing six, or even five, per cent. coin interest are intrinsically worth, unless the theory of national bad faith or national insolvency is to be admitted, more than their amount in coin; and yet such bonds can now be had for their amount in United States notes.

Nor can a condition of affairs in which excessive prices prevail, or national notes command less than par in coin, be regarded as of permanent duration. While it lasts, it must be borne with patience, and made tolerable by economy. No useful remedy will be found in extravagant increase of salaries and disbursements, but an aggravation rather of the evil. All proper measures should be adopted to hasten the return to the normal condition of prices and business; the patriotism and intelligence of the people must be relied on for the rest.

The Secretary has heretofore expressed the opinion that whatever may be the true degree in which the currency of the country is affected by a bank-note circulation, issued without national sanction and by corporations independent of national authority, and not receivable for national dues, it cannot be questioned that in some similar degree the negotiation of national loans must be prejudiced and their value to the national finances diminished. This opinion is confirmed by observation and experience.

Impelled, therefore, by a profound sense of the present necessity of a national currency to the successful prosecution of the war against rebellion, and of its utility at all times in protecting labor, cheapening exchanges, facilitating travel, and increasing the safety of all business transactions; and at the same time unwilling to urge even salutary and necessary reforms in such a way as needlessly to disturb existing conditions or impair the value of existing investments of capital, the Secretary recommended, in two successive reports, the authorization of national banking associations, to which the capital of the corporations now issuing notes for circulation might be transferred, with advantage to the parties in interest as well as to the general public.

The sanction of Congress was given to these views at the last session, and the simple assurance thus given that, henceforth, the country is to have a national currency secured by a pledge of national bonds, and the belief that this currency will at no distant day take the place of the heterogeneous corporate currency which has hitherto filled the channels of circulation, at once inspired faith in the securities of the Government, and more than any other one cause enabled the Secretary to provide for the prompt payment of the soldiers and the public creditors.

If the policy thus indicated shall be fairly and judiciously pursued, and proper measures adopted to induce the conversion, at the earliest practicable period, of the bank corporations of the States into national banking associations, and of the corporate circulation into national currency, the Secretary believes, and, as he thinks, not without good grounds, that all the money needed for prompt payment of troops, and for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, can be obtained by loans on reasonable terms; while all interest on debt, and all ordinary expenditures, and a considerable part, also, of the extraordinary expenditures caused by this war, will be met by the ordinary resources. Nor does he doubt that, through wise legislation, sustained by intelligent popular will, and supported by prudence and energy in civil and military administration, national currency can be so approximated in recognized value to coin, that a resumption of payments in specie can be brought about much sooner than even sanguine persons now permit themselves to hope.

The Secretary has already referred in general terms to the reports of the heads of the various bureaus and branches of administration in his Department. A peculiar interest is felt at this time in their operations, and especially in the operation of those most recently brought into existence.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the organization under the national banking act, prior to the 28th of November, of one hundred and thirty-four associations; all which, upon the suggestion of the Secretary, have adopted the name of National Banks, distinguished by order of organization and by locality. These banking associations have been formed in seventeen States and the District of Columbia, and have an aggregate capital of $16,081,200. The great care and labor required for the preparation of suitable notes for the new national currency has delayed its issue beyond expectation; but the printing is now begun, and the several associations will be supplied with the amounts to which they are respectively entitled within a few weeks. Besides the associations reported as actually organized, there are many others in process of organization. There is hardly a State not controlled by the rebellion, and hardly a considerable city, in which a National Banking Association has not been organized, or is not being organized. Even New Orleans is not an exception to this statement.

Thus the great work of introducing a permanent national currency has been entered upon in a spirit and with an energy which promise perfect success. The Secretary thinks he risks nothing in saying that within the present year the benefits of the system will have so approved themselves to the sense and patriotism of the people, that it will be beyond the reach of successful assault.

The Comptroller has indicated some amendments to the law which the Secretary concurs with him in regarding as important to its success. As among the most essential of these, the Secretary asks the special attention of Congress to the proposition for a uniform rate of interest, and the repeal of the section which connects the issues of national currency in any degree with State banks. The Secretary also recommends, as likely to be useful, a provision to be made by law for the deposit with national banks, and also with the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers, at such rates of interest and for such periods of time as the Secretary may prescribe, of moneys paid into or invested under the orders of judicial courts. It is not impossible that in this way many millions would be placed in the treasury at moderate rates of interest.

The Secretary has already referred to the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in favor of increased duties. He cannot add anything to the general considerations he has already urged in favor of augmenting revenue by these methods. It may be useful, however, to invite special attention to some considerations which enforce the recommendation of a duty of two and two-fifths per cent a year on corporate note circulation.

The proposition contemplates a duty of one-fifth of one per cent per month on circulation; and the Secretary suggests, in addition, one twenty-fifth of one per cent on deposits in each month, making twelve twenty-fifths a year. Under the existing law the duty on circulation is one per cent. a year on a certain proportion; two per cent on amounts exceeding that proportion, and one-fourth of one per cent. on deposits. The small addition proposed will not be regarded as unreasonable or onerous, when it is considered that all corporate circulation is in fact a loan by the people to the banks without cost, except that of preparation, and without interest, except the duties imposed on it. The whole question, then, resolves itself into this. Is the duty proposed, added to the State taxation and the cost of preparation, more than equivalent to a fair interest for the loan? If not, surely it should be paid without demur as a reasonable contribution to the common welfare. The duty proposed on deposits is much lighter for obvious reasons. Its whole amount is less than one-half of one per cent per annum; and, being in the nature of a tax on profits rather than on property, will distribute itself among all who partake of the benefits of the deposits, and press hardly on none.

It is proposed to make the duty payable in small percentages, because it will be thus distributed over the business of the year; and because, by requiring monthly returns of circulation and deposits with reference to the duties, information will be regularly obtained in respect to the amount of circulation of all descriptions in the whole country, the publication of which will be an important benefit to all men of business, as well as a valuable guide to financial legislation and administration.

Monthly returns are now required of many of the national banking associations, and should be required of all; and from them, as well as from the banks not organized under national legislation, should be required a fair contribution to the general burdens of the people. The Secretary refers to Congress the question, whether the duty on national currency and the deposits of national banking associations shall correspond with the duties on other circulation and deposits. He thinks that for the present, at least, some discrimination in favor the national associations may be properly admitted in consideration of the indispensable importance of a national currency, not adapted only, like United States notes, to temporary emergencies, but permanent in its very nature, and adequate to all demands of business, and capable, at no distant period, of being made equal to and convertible into coin, and therefore its real representative and equivalent.

The operations of the mint have been of less importance than usual during the last year.

The amount of coinage was increased over that of last year at San Francisco alone. The value of the bullion received was $24,824,101 31; in gold, $23,149,495 41; and in silver, $1,674,605 90; from the total of which must be deducted the bars made at one branch and deposited for coinage at another, making the actual amount deposited $23,701,837 31. The coinage of the year was $24,[illegible], of which $20,[illegible] was gold coin; $1,[illegible] gold bars, $1,114,002 [illegible] silver coin; $330,204 42 silver bars, and $418,450 cents. Of this coinage $4,[illegible] in 49,[illegible] pieces was executed at Philadelphia, $18,[illegible] in 2,672,113 pieces at San Francisco, and $2,127,642 82 in 3,404 gold and silver bars at New York.

The branch mint at Denver has been organized and put in operation during the year, but its operations are confined for the present to melting, refining, assaying, and stamping bullion.

A report has been made on a site for a mint in Nevada, and measures will be taken for its establishment as soon as possible.

The Secretary renews the recommendation of preceding reports in relation to the universal measure of commercial values by an international decimal coinage.

The operations of the Treasury proper have reached unprecedented magnitude. These are conducted under the direction of the Secretary, by the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers, and the Designated Depositaries, by whom moneys which come into or go out of the National Treasury are received and disbursed. As receipts and payments have increased in number and amount and assumed new forms, the labors and responsibilities of these officers have taken vaster proportions of magnitude and importance. The general operations of the year are seen in the statements already made of receipts and expenditures, but no general statement can convey an adequate idea of their variety, extent, and perplexity. The labor and care and anxiety incident to the borrowing, receiving, and paying of the sums necessary to meet the debt becoming due during the year, or, in other words, the making and applying of the loans necessary to the renewing of maturing loans, make little show in the report, and yet embrace transactions, often complex and necessarily multitudinous, which reached, during the year, an aggregate of more than a hundred and eighty-one millions of dollars. The responsibility and labor of the whole money operations of the Treasury may be inferred from this statement concerning a comparatively small part.

The receipts at the office of the Treasurer in Washington during the fiscal year were $1,348,029,643 93, and the disbursements $1,331,015,175 57. At the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York the receipts were $631,641,546 60, and the disbursements $624,642,627 92. At the office of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston the receipts were $115,960,000, and the disbursements $116,750,000. At the office of the Assistant Treasurer in Philadelphia the receipts were $113,245,831 27, and the disbursements $109,733,346 03.

The receipts and disbursements at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers at San Francisco and St. Louis, and of the Designated Depositories, especially at Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Louisville, have been large beyond precedent, imposing labors and responsibilities correspondingly large. The Secretary cannot express too strongly his satisfaction with the manner in which these officers have generally performed their onerous and multiform duties.

The act of Congress relating to captured and abandoned property, approved March 12, 1863, and the proclamation of the President of the 31st of the same month, devolved upon the Secretary the duty of regulating commercial intercourse in conformity with the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, and, under license of the President, between the States declared to be in insurrection and the other States of the Union, or, to use the description commonly employed, between the rebel and the loyal states. This duty has been found exceedingly arduous and perplexing.

Prior to the act and proclamation of March, the Secretary had attempted some restrictive regulations with the view of preventing supplies to rebels; but the state of the law, and the terms of the original proclamation, made it difficult to act with much efficiency or usefulness, and the regulation of the trade was assumed almost exclusively by the military authorities. Immediately, however, on the publication of the proclamation of March, the Secretary issued regulations of trade, framed on the best information and with the best consideration he was capable of giving them; and earnest and persevering endeavors were made to bring the whole subject under their control and under proper supervision. Experience revealed defects in the regulations, and they were revised, amended, and republished in September last.

The subject is too vast and complicated, the appetite for trade is too eager and exacting, and the impatience of all restraint, however salutary or necessary, is too great to allow any hope of avoiding many and sometimes just complaints. But the Secretary has kept steadily in view the plain duty prescribed by the law of preventing any supplies from being carried into districts controlled by the rebels; the equally plain duty of allowing and securing, so far as practicable, without intercourse with the rebels, supplies of necessaries to the inhabitants of districts in which the rebellion has been suppressed; and the clear policy of supporting and facilitating the efforts of loyal citizens to obtain wherever obtainable, without going beyond the lines of national military occupation, cotton, sugar, tobacco, tar, rosin, and such other products of the rebel States, for the benefit of loyal commerce. To this end he has selected persons of known intelligence and probity as supervising special agents, and through them others of like character as assistant and local special agents, to exercise the necessary powers over intercourse, and has imposed, with the sanction of the President, and as conditions of license, such fees and contributions on the trade permitted as were thought necessary to defray the cost of supervision, and add something to the means for the prosecution of the war. The agents of all grades have generally been diligent and faithful in the discharge of their several duties. A few of subordinate grade have proved incompetent or unworthy, and have been dismissed; and the same measure will be promptly applied to all, of whatever grade, to whom public duty may require its application.

By an order of the Secretary of War issued on the last of October last, the care of abandoned plantations and other real estate has been devolved upon the supervising agents, who have been instructed to accept the charge and use their best endeavors in its execution. The charge of abandoned lands and plantations necessarily carries with it, to some extent, the charge of freedmen.

The whole charge is at present under military sanction only, for the acts of Congress concerning abandoned property relate exclusively to personalty. The order is of too recent date to allow receipt of reports concerning its practical effects. It is only very clear that some system should be adopted and steadily pursued which will best serve the great objects of restoring tranquillity, order, and prosperity to the States and parts of States in which the national authority is or may be reëstablished, and at the same time securing the rights and welfare of the loyal and enfranchised people. To these results the labors of the Commissioners of Direct Taxes, as well as judicial action under the acts relating to confiscation, must largely contribute. Already, under the sales for direct taxes in South Carolina, considerable properties divided into small tracts have passed into loyal possession, and are cultivated successfully by the labor of freedmen. In this connection the Secretary asks permission to repeat a suggestion heretofore made, that the proceeds of cotton, raised by the freedmen before emancipation, and collected from those properties, should be applied in some judicious way for the benefit of those who raised it. The whole subject will doubtless command the attentive consideration of Congress.

The important and responsible duty of securing and keeping, under the direction of the President and War Department, commutation money from drafted citizens, has been assumed by the Collectors of Internal Revenue, at the instance of the Secretary of War. In the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury this money should be paid directly into the Treasury and drawn out upon requisitions for the purposes to which it is appropriated by Congress. The Secretary of War thought, however, that the other mode of collection and disbursement would be less burdensome to drafted men and more convenient for the payment of substitutes. His wishes were promptly complied with, and the whole matter is now submitted to Congress.

Under a resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 12th of March last, the Secretary has taken measures for the preparation of the fullest statement possible, with existing means of information, of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, including that of the Pacific coast. The learning and ability of the gentlemen employed in this work warrant the expectation that a very instructive account will be obtained of the condition and prospects of our foreign commerce from and to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as well as overland, northward and southward, and of our internal and inter-State commerce, including the trade between loyal and rebel States, and between the bread producing and gold and silver producing districts of our country. The materials for a proper statement of this internal commerce must be sought in reports of State commissioners of statistics, of boards of trade, of railroad and canal companies, and occasional or periodical publications relating to trade and business. This is a department of statistics comparatively new and difficult of exploration, but no pains will be spared in the search, in the hope of being able to submit to Congress a result of no insignificant value to the business community and to those charged with the duties of legislation and administration, which will itself suggest the action "necessary to enlarge and protect the important interests involved."

Under the sanction of the acts relating to the subject, the Secretary has taken measures for preparing and printing fractional currency, bonds and notes in the Treasury Department, with a degree of success which already assures decided economical advantages, and warrants the expectation of satisfactory results.

The Secretary has already invited attention to the reports of the Register, the Comptroller, and the several Auditors.

The Report on Commerce and Navigation for the fiscal year 1862, prepared in the Register's office, has been greatly delayed by causes explained in his report. The same Report for the fiscal year 1863 is also nearly ready, and will be sent to Congress within the next month. Its important information will be found much better classified and arranged, and much more clearly stated and therefore much more acceptable for use than heretofore. The Secretary suggests that it will promote the interests of commerce and expedite future reports if provision be made for the monthly, or at least semi-annual, publication of the returns of imports and exports.

The suggestion of the Second Comptroller that the salaries in the offices of the Comptroller should be higher than in those of the Auditors, and that promotion should take place from the latter to the former, is respectfully commended to legislative consideration. If sanctioned by law, it will doubtless promote accuracy and promptitude in the revision of accounts.

The vast expenditures of the war, in life and treasure, have devolved unexpected labors on the Auditor's Bureau, and especially those of the Second and Third Auditors, and the difficulties, attendant on the organization of a proper force for the settlement of the suddenly accumulated accounts, have caused some delays, which the most strenuous efforts have been made, in vain, to avoid. It is hoped, however, that the accumulation will now be arrested and henceforth steadily reduced. The Secretary respectfully suggests that some provision be made by which officers of the Department may be enabled to attend the armies and collect information, and especially in regard to the wounded, the missing, and the killed, which will facilitate the prompt settlement of the claims made in behalf of destitute families, and widows and orphans.

The Report of the Solicitor will exhibit the action of that officer in the investigation of frauds perpetrated by certain persons formerly employed in the New York custom-house. The legislation of last session, the prompt dismissal of the guilty parties yet remaining in office, and the measures of prevention devised and adopted, will, it is believed, sufficiently protect the Government against the repetition of these or the commission of like frauds.

The Secretary renews the recommendation, submitted in his last report, of the purchase of the Merchants' Exchange in New York, now occupied under lease as a custom-house.

The operations of the Coast Survey have been distinguished by even more than usual activity. On the Northern coast the work has been vigorously prosecuted, notwithstanding the existence of the war, while, in compliance with applications from military and naval commanders, parties have been detailed for work on the Southern coast, on the rivers of the interior, and, indeed, wherever their services could be made available. For these labors, of an importance cordially acknowledged by the officers to whom they have been rendered, the value of the survey, and the merits of those by whom it is conducted, receive fresh illustration.

During the last summer a number of rebels ran into Portland harbor in the night and seized the revenue cutter lying there, its commanding officer being sick on shore, and a portion of the crew absent on leave. They succeeded in leaving the harbor unobserved; but, early in the morning, the Collector of the Port, hearing of the affair, took instant measures for pursuit by chartering two passenger steamers, arming them with whatever could be most promptly obtained, and providing the necessary force of volunteers, citizens and soldiers. In a few hours the rebels had been compelled to abandon their prize, after setting her on fire, and being themselves taken prisoners. The value of this capture can best be estimated by the damage inflicted on commerce by the same rebels in the Tacony, a vessel every way inferior to the one they had seized. The Secretary deeply regrets that the Collector no longer lives to read this acknowledgment of his prompt, energetic, and judicious action.

The Report of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels, to whose supervision Congress has wisely committed the employment of steam in water transportation, is herewith transmitted. The importance of its action may be inferred from the simple statement that there have been inspected during the past year 933 steam vessels, valued at $40,135,057,000, with an aggregate tonnage of 405,000 tons, which have carried, for shorter or longer distances, 8,420,000 passengers. The Secretary invites attention to the suggestion of a safe system of signals, by sounds and lights, adapted to the use of steam vessels, whether in the merchant or national service; and which may, perhaps, be extended so as to embrace sailing vessels also. Such signals, understood by all, might avert many disasters and be the means of saving many lives, without at all interfering with any peculiar system required for special communication between vessels of the navy.

The Secretary renews the recommendation of his last report, that authority be given to sell the buildings erected, but not needed or used, for hospitals, and also such other buildings as are unoccupied or not required for their intended purposes.

The operations under the charge of the Lighthouse Bureau have been satisfactorily prosecuted during the year. The Cape Charles lighthouse, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, was destroyed by guerrillas in August last. Its reconstruction is of great importance to commerce, and should be immediately authorized and provided for.

The lighthouse system of the United States, unlike those of commercial nations generally, is maintained wholly at our own cost. The Secretary suggests the expediency of providing for its support and enlargement hereafter, so far as treaty stipulations will permit, by a small duty on tonnage for lighthouse purposes. The benefits of the system accrue to foreign as well as to American commerce, and its burdens should be apportioned accordingly.

In this report the Secretary necessarily omits many things, but he cannot omit the expression of his cordial appreciation of the zeal, intelligence, and fidelity which the officers of the Department generally have brought to the discharge of their several duties. To their labors he sensibly feels and gratefully acknowledges that he is indebted, in great part, for the measure of success which has attended its administration.

Still less could he excuse himself should he omit to say how distinctly he recognizes, on looking back through the year, the tokens of that Divine Providence which has led our country through perils of every kind. How steadily and grandly, and through what a sea of troubles, under that benignant care, the Great Republic has moved on! How confidently may we trust its future to the same sacred guidance!

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 10, 1863.

No. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts, including a balance on hand July 1, 1862, of $13,043,546 81, were $901,125,674 86, as follows:

From customs	$69,059,642 40	
From lands	167,617 17	
From miscellaneous sources	3,046,615 35	
From direct tax	1,485,103 61	
From internal duties	37,640,787 95	
		$111,399,766 48
From loans—		
For 3-years 7 30 bonds	$17,[illegible]	
For 5-20 years 6 per cent bonds	175,[illegible]	
For 2 years treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	1,[illegible]	
For United States notes, under act February 25, 1862	391,[illegible]	
For United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt	143,[illegible]	
From temporary loan, under act February 25, 1862	115,[illegible]	
From certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	157,[illegible]	
For 20 years 6 per cent bonds, under act July 17, 1861	78,[illegible]	
From United States fractional currency	20,192,[illegible]	
		776,682,361 57
Aggregate receipts		$888,082,128 05
Balance in treasury July 1, 1862		13,043,546 81
Total resources		$901,125,674 86
From which, however, should be deducted receipts from new loans, applied during the year in payment of existing funded or temporary debt, and therefore only nominal receipts		181,086,635 07
Making the actual amount of receipts		$720,039,039 79

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures were	
For the civil service	$23,253,922 08
For Pensions and Indians	4,216,520 79
For interest on public debt	24,729,846 61
For the War Department	599,298,600 83
For the Navy Department	63,211,105 27
	$714,709,995 58
To which add payments on account of public debt as follows—	
Redemption of treasury notes under acts prior to July 22, 1846	50 00
Redemption of treasury notes under acts December 23, 1857, December 17, 1860, and March 2, 1861	3,221,600 00
Repayment on account of temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	67,[illegible]
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1842	2,550,[illegible]
Redemption of 7 30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861	71,500 00
Redemption of United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt	60,550 00
Redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861	57,177,390 00
Redemption of United States notes, under act February 25, 1862	2,700,000 00
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	50,[illegible]
Making the aggregate of expenditures	$895,796,630 65
But from this aggregate should be deducted payments of existing funded and temporary debt, all of which are made from new loans, and are therefore only nominal payments	181,086,635 07
Making the actual expenditures for the year	714,709,995 58
Leaving a balance in the treasury July 1, 1863, of	$5,329,044 21

No. 2.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864.

The receipts and expenditures, as submitted for the current year, show the actual transactions for the quarter ending 30th September last, and are estimated for the three remaining quarters. The basis of estimated expenditures is the amount of appropriations already made and of those asked for. From the aggregate amount is deducted the probable balance that will remain undrawn on the 1st of July next, by which the amount actually required during the year is better shown.

RECEIPTS.

From customs—		
First quarter, actual	$22,[illegible]	
Second, third, and fourth quarters, estimated	50,000,000 00	
		$72,[illegible]
From internal duties—		
First quarter, actual	$17,[illegible]	
Three quarters, estimated	60,000,000 00	
		77,[illegible]
From lands—		
First quarter, actual	$136,[illegible]	
Three quarters, estimated	300,000 00	
		436,[illegible]
From miscellaneous sources—		
First quarter, actual	$611,[illegible]	
Three quarters, estimated	5,000,000 00	
		5,611,[illegible]
Aggregate receipts for the year, actual and estimated, from all sources, other than from loans		$156,239,556 14
Balance in treasury July 1, 1863		5,329,044 21
		$161,568,600 35
Add amount received from loans during the 1st quarter applied to current expenditures	$135,[illegible]	
Also estimated amount derived and to be derived from loans to be disbursed during the three other quarters	[illegible]	
Estimated balance June 30, 1864	5,836,639 93	
		594,000,000 00
Making the total receipts from all sources		$755,568,600 35

EXPENDITURES.

The estimates based on actual disbursements, and on appropriations made and asked for the current fiscal year, including the balances of former appropriations unexpended at the 1st July last, are—

For the civil service—		
First quarter, actual	$7,[illegible]	
Second, third, and fourth quarters, appropriated	25,[illegible]	
Appropriations asked for deficiencies	1,311,371 13	
		$34,[illegible]
For Pensions and Indians—		
First quarter, actual	$1,711,[illegible]	
Second, third, and fourth quarters, appropriated	6,124,[illegible]	
Appropriations asked for deficiencies	4,210 00	
		7,840,[illegible]
For the War Department—		
First quarter, actual	$144,387,473 97	
Second, third, and fourth quarters, appropriated	741,[illegible]	
		885,[illegible]
For the Navy Department—		
First quarter, actual	$15,[illegible]	
Second, third, and fourth quarters, appropriated	94,[illegible]	
Appropriations asked for deficiencies	2,[illegible]	
		113,[illegible]
For interest on the public debt—		
First quarter, actual	$4,283,[illegible]	
Second, third, and fourth quarters, required	34,[illegible]	
		39,[illegible]
Aggregate for all purposes other than the public debt		1,099,731,960 42
Of this amount it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June next the sum of		350,000,000 00
Making the aggregate amount actually expended and estimated during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1864, for the support of the Government and the war, the sum of		749,731,960 42
This sum being deducted from total receipts, as above, there will remain an estimated balance, June the 30th, 1864, of		$5,836,639 93

NOTE.—There have been received from loans and applied to current expenditures, and to reimbursement of public debt, during the quarter ending on September 30, 1863, the following sums:

From 5-20 years bonds, under act February 25, 1862	[illegible]	
From 6 per cent 20 years bonds, under act July 17, 1861	[illegible]	
From United States notes, under act February 25, 1862	[illegible]	
From 1 year 5 per cent interest bearing Treasury notes, under act March 3, 1863	[illegible]	
From certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	[illegible]	
From temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	[illegible]	
To which add drafts on balances of disbursing officers	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Of which amount the following sums have been applied during the quarter in payment of existing funded and temporary debt, namely—		
For redemption of stock, loan of 1842	[illegible]	
For redemption of Oregon war debt	[illegible]	
For redemption of 7-30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861	[illegible]	
For redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861	[illegible]	
For redemption of United States notes, under act February 25, 1862	[illegible]	
For redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	[illegible]	
For redemption of temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	[illegible]	
For redemption of fractional currency, under acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	[illegible]	
For redemption of Treasury notes, under act December 23, 1857	[illegible]	
For redemption of Treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Showing the amount from loans actually applied to expenditures of the first quarter		[illegible]
And there has been, and remains to be provided from loans, for the second, third, and fourth quarters, and the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1864		[illegible]
Making the apparent aggregate by which the public debt will be increased during the year		[illegible]
From which deduct the estimated balance		5,836,639 93
Making the actual increase of the public debt during the fiscal year 1864		[illegible]

Receipts and Expenditures for the months of October and November, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

From customs	[illegible]
From internal duties	[illegible]
From lands	[illegible]
Making total resources, except from loans	[illegible]
Making the total receipts for the two months from ordinary sources	[illegible]
Add receipts from loans, except as applied to payment of existing debt	[illegible]
Making the total receipts from all sources, except as above	[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

For the civil service	[illegible]
For interest on public debt	[illegible]
For Pensions and Indians	[illegible]
For the War Department	[illegible]
For the Navy Department	[illegible]
Making the aggregate amount expended during the months of October and November for the support of the Government and the war	[illegible]

NOTE.—There have been received from loans and applied to current expenditures and reimbursement of public debt, during the months of October and November, the following sums:

From 5-20 years bonds, under act February 25, 1862	[illegible]	
From temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	[illegible]	
From two years 5 per cent interest bearing Treasury notes, under act March 3, 1863	[illegible]	
From United States notes, under act February 25, 1862	[illegible]	
From fractional currency, under acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	[illegible]	
From certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	[illegible]	
To which add drafts on balances of disbursing officers	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Of which amount the following sums have been applied during the months of October and November in payment of existing funded and temporary debt, namely—		
Redemption of treasury notes, under act July 17, 1861	[illegible]	
Redemption of temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	[illegible]	
Redemption of fractional currency, under acts July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863	[illegible]	
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	[illegible]	
Redemption of treasury notes, under act December 23, 1857	[illegible]	
Redemption of treasury notes, under act March 2, 1861	[illegible]	
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1842	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Showing the amount from loans actually applied to expenditures of the months of October and November, 1863, to be as above		[illegible]

No. 3.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

As estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

Estimated balance July 1, 1864	$5,836,639 93
From customs	70,000,000 00
From internal duties	125,000,000 00

(Continued on fourth page.)

[*] See on last page explanation of difference between the apparent receipt and the actual, which nearly or quite equalled the estimate.

71.2009.085.20231

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

We have no space to do justice to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which absorbs the best portion of THE CHRONICLE of this morning. A pressure upon our columns, wholly out of expectation, compels us to postpone that elaborate and just review of this noble paper which it deserves. The late hour, too, at which we received the report of Mr. Chase, and the necessity of putting it into type, prevent us from giving it a careful perusal and digest. In fact what he says and states, what he prints and proves, in forty-seven printed pages, cannot even be editorially sketched at midnight, by a glance at what should be as profoundly pondered as it has been carefully prepared. Enough for us now to know that Mr. Chase takes the most cheerful view of our financial future, and that he does not fear to offer radical cures for obdurate diseases.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In this time of war, there is no document more interesting than the report of the Secretary of War. It is profitable to pause and dwell upon the operations of our armies; to see what they have done; how much has been materially gained; and the progress that has been made towards a triumphant and speedy peace. The Secretary of War may dwell proudly upon the deeds of the past year; for in these achievements he has gained an enduring fame. This is hardly the time for Edwin M. Stanton to look for the full measure of credit he so well deserves. We have seen too much of the anxiety and embarrassment of war and too little of its final results to do justice to one who has borne most of the burdens of these many campaigns, and to whom it is unfashionable to award the slightest degree of praise. There seems to be a destiny awaiting war ministers, which Mr. Stanton has scarcely escaped. When the great Minister of France organized armies he was refused a share in their glory, but was compelled to bear the blame of their misfortunes. When the great English Minister was organizing the army that defeated Napoleon, he was the most bitterly abused man in Europe. History has been patient and just, and no one now fails to give due honor to Carnot and Castlereagh. We can see in the report of the Secretary of War the beginning of the justice that time will bring; for we can see in this report, more clearly than we have ever seen before in a report from the War Department, the magnitude of the duties that have devolved upon him, and the results that have been gained by his energy and skill. There are material results, and moral results. We trace the successful growth of a public sentiment that found no braver champion in the beginning than the Secretary of War: the sentiment of emancipation. Mr. Stanton tells us that the successes of our arms during the past year have enabled him to make a reduction of over two hundred millions in his war estimates. And he likewise tells us that the negro has been tried as a soldier and found worthy to bear the colors of the American Republic. We write this now with indifference. It will be written a hundred years from now amid the applause and admiration of the world.

The Secretary of War shows us in his report what this rebellion has really demanded of the American people. At the beginning of the war we did not have, in all our armories, a half million of muskets. In the last two and a half years we have procured nearly two millions, and placed a million and a half in the hands of our soldiers. We have now unemployed arms enough to equip eight hundred thousand men. This progress has been seen in other departments. Our field artillery has been increased tenfold, and yet, notwithstanding the demands of the service, we had in June twice as many guns on hand for issue as we had in the beginning of the war. We had in the beginning accoutrements for but ten thousand men; we have now purchased enough for eighteen hundred thousand. We have increased our cartridges for artillery a hundredfold, and our cartridges for infantry in the same proportion. While doing this we have not been dependent upon any foreign aid. When the war began we were compelled to place our reliance upon European manufactories; but that reliance is at an end. All our arms and munitions are manufactured at home, and we are "independent of foreign countries, not only for the manufactures, but also for the materials of which they are composed." It seems almost fanciful to speak of war in connection with handicraft and the arts of peace, but all the while we have been fighting this war we have not forgotten that our mission is to inquire and study. We have inquired and studied; and we learn from the Secretary that our efforts in supplying and developing a great army have resulted in discoveries of great importance, and "that among the arts thus improved is the manufacture of wrought iron." While we have been conquering the South in the way of war, we have been conquering Sweden, Norway, and England in the way of peace.

In perusing this wonderful document it is impossible not to possess a feeling of admiration for the minister at the head of the War Department. We are not writing words of mere praise, for in the case of Mr. Stanton there can be no higher praise than the deeds he modestly records. We say this of him, that, having been from the beginning denounced and distrusted by the enemies of the Government as no other man in the confidence of the Government had ever been, he has remained true to the great principles involved in this struggle. He has been the great enemy of corruption and jobbery. He has been the unyielding foe of tardiness and incompetency and disloyalty. His name has been a terror to the scoundrel who came here to steal as well as to the coward who came here to avoid battle. He has dared everything in the performance of his duty—precedent, public opinion, and prejudice. He has been a just man. His bitterest foe has never assailed his integrity or his honor. To his unbending energy we must attribute much of the success that has attended the great experiment of arming the negro. No obloquy, or reproach, or menace could move him from his purpose, and, in the bitterest and darkest hours, when men seemed to be almost justified in despairing, this bold statesman kept onward and still onward in the execution of his high trust. In this season of felicitation and gratitude let us not forget the man whose will has executed the will of the Administration, and who, in organizing war, has organized victory.

"UNDER WHICH KING?"

We have somewhere seen a detailed statement of the rise and progress of public indebtedness during Mr. Lincoln's Administration; and appended thereto an argument, intended to work disaffection among the people in view of future and greater financial embarrassment, to grow out of continued rule of those who support his war policy. It was stated, with marked emphasis, that the entire expenditures of the Government, from the founding thereof down to the close of Mr. Buchanan's term, including expenses proper and extraordinary, did not equal the expenditures of the last three years by half a billion of dollars. And here the comparison was dropped, without inquiry as to the nature of this increased expenditure; whether voluntary or involuntary on the part of the Government; whether disproportioned to the increase of population and wealth of the country, or the superior development of resources, or the contrary; whether resulting in financial distress and falling off in the public credit, or not; whether necessary and unavoidable, or whether incurred in a spirit of most wicked and wanton extravagance. The case thus stated appears, *prima facie*, uncandid, illiberal, and factious. Had it made a show of dignity it might have been named "special pleading." But it lacked dignity, breadth—all the qualities which could influence any but the most stupid clod hoppers, who constitute so many living arguments against universal suffrage.

Turning back a few pages of the record, we arrive at the condition of the finances under the mismanagement of Howell Cobb, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury. We learn therefrom that, during the latter part of Mr. Buchanan's term, the Treasury was troubled with a plethora of gold and silver; so much, so that Mr. Cobb took fright and set about relieving it. It was an extraordinary case, and was presumed to warrant an extraordinary remedy. In view of this, the then Secretary of the Treasury conceived the notable plan of relieving the public purse by purchasing the evidences of public debt at a high premium—16 per cent., if memory serves. The result was all that the bitterest enemy of public credit could have desired. It worked so well, that the exchequer not only lost its plethora, but actually parted with so much of its vitality that it could not respond to the demands of current expenditures for the peace establishment. Plainly, here was a case where depletion had been carried so far that stimulants must be resorted to to save the patient's life.

In this emergency the chief of finance sought remedy in a loan. He dropped down Wall street and sounded the golden sea. It was deep, very deep—too profound, in fact, for the shoal water line, so much a favorite with Mr. Cobb. The money-kings of "Wall" were not inclined to put their faith in princes of such doubtful financial acumen. But few men can withstand the tempting bait of usury. So Mr. Cobb advertised for a loan to pay the current expenses of the Government, and offered a high rate of use to him who should hasten to lend on the Government's promise to pay. This, remember, was but a short time subsequent to that in which Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury was buying up the public debt at a premium of 16 per cent. It will be presumed that a Government, which so shortly before purchased its paper at a high premium, would be able to borrow any reasonable number of millions at the current rates. The loan asked, if memory serves, was five millions. The usury brought the interest very nearly up to the premium he had just paid for evidences of public debt. What was the result? Simply what every financier of standing foresaw. The loan was only partially taken, and we presented the humiliating spectacle of a nation bankrupt in credit—bankrupt by the supreme folly, or base design, of its chief of finance.

This was the condition of monetary affairs when Mr. Lincoln took the Executive chair. How do we stand now in the matter of public and national credit. Let the record testify. Mr. Chase found little difficulty in borrowing fifty millions of Wall street and its dependencies in less than five months after he took the place so dishonored and disgraced by Mr. Cobb. He borrowed without extraordinary effort or extraordinary use. The rates were but a trifle above the legal rates in New York. But he did not stop then. He said to the people, in effect: "This is your war; it will cost fabulous sums to prosecute it; the Government wants five hundred millions of dollars." What was the response? For the last year and a half, the people have been voluntarily lending to the Government about one million of dollars per day. During the last six months the Government has, in a single day, realized, from this voluntary loan, the enormous sum of eight millions of dollars! Within the last twelve hours the people have lent the Government a million of dollars. But why multiply examples? So, to-day, this nation is not bankrupt—as it was on the day James Buchanan left the Executive chair. True, the public debt is enormous; but the public credit is unbounded. If we are in debt, it is to our own people. We owe Europe but a tithe, nay, nothing mentionable of this great debt. It is all our own. Every acre of real estate is pledged for its redemption. Almost every man has invested something in public securities. So we are all interested in the upholding of the Government.

But when Mr. Buchanan vacated the chair, eight millions of people had dissolved their allegiance to the Constitution and the laws. Whether the Government is stronger to-day than it was March 4, 1861—that is the practical question.

THE POLICY of the country with regard to public lands may be considered as settled. Congress no longer looks to them as a source of direct revenue, but designs so to dispose of them as to encourage actual and rapid settlement, promote important works of internal improvement, and, by increasing individual wealth, secure national riches and prosperity. Since 1830 all the legislation of Congress in relation to the public domain has significantly pointed in this direction, down to the homestead law, which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1863. The Secretary of the Interior suggests an important amendment to this law. By its present terms certain preliminary acts are required to be performed before the register or receiver for the district of lands in which the settlement is proposed to be made, by the applicant *in person*, which necessarily operates injuriously towards those engaged in the naval and military service of the country. It is proposed to amend the act, so as to permit the wife or other proper representative of a person so employed, to take the requisite preliminary steps for the legal reception of his claim. The modification is one of such manifest justice that Congress will doubtless willingly act upon the Secretary's recommendation.

An Appeal from a Private Soldier.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the Daily Morning Chronicle:

SIR: It was with a feeling of singular satisfaction that I read and re-read the bold and extremely sensible article taken from the New York *Times* and published in your paper of Saturday last. I say bold, because it seems to me, a soldier since July, 1861, and an attentive observer of current literature, that this is the first and only time that the monster that has worked so much mischief to our cause and country has been grappled with in public print—I refer to the West Point system. Even as I write there comes up from the throats of a dozen misused men a fearful torrent of execrations upon certain officers, when in fact it is the system and not the officers that are to blame. The frightfully small chance of obtaining a good officer by means of that system, so graphically portrayed by Mr. Wilkeson, has been as apparent to my mind for the past two years as have been its cruel results.

I enlisted ignorant of military details, it is true, but with an abundance of *amor patriæ*, a general feeling that I and my fellow soldiers were as brothers in the same sacred cause, with different duties, of course, to the different ranks; but not suspecting what we afterward found out, that the principal object of the system by which we were to be governed was to create a wider gulf between officers and men rather than to bring about a successful termination to the war. I should need the pen of a Dickens to portray the daily, hourly rebellion of our very manhood against this accursed *Martinetism*. Ready with our lives in the cause of freedom, we at times have felt that the great difference between us and the slaves was just a matter of time. And this, I am convinced, is one great secret of the growth of the anti-slavery sentiment in the army. We all know that, previous to the breaking out of the war, the appointments were controlled by Southern influence, for they were controlled by Congress, and Congress was completely prostituted to the service of the South. The result of this control can be seen in the aristocratic, slaveholding nature of its graduates. It is a well known fact that many regular officers scorn to return the military salute which is required of the men—men serving for the country, not for him. I might go on almost indefinitely, but these things are very generally understood by the soldiers and their friends, which two classes, thank Heaven, include all good men; and I leave to an abler hand the pointing out of the connection between this evil and the crime of desertion, only remarking that for some time soldiers, as a class, have ranked the man who, under pressure of this system, left one regiment for another, (as many, perhaps most, of them, did, previous to the bounty business,) above him who, while perfectly able, showed no disposition to enlist.

Give us, then, a humane and common sense system; bring down the military aristocracy, which does but little of the work of this war, and claims all the honor, by decreasing its pay and abating its privileges. Let all officers be appointed by the Casey method. In a word, recognize what these examinations have proved, that there are just as good men in the ranks as out of them, and all of us will become *citizens*, in place of, as at present, expressing the opinion that we have done our portion, and that it is time that some of the stay-at-home patriots who uphold the system should experience its beauties for a term of service.

MILES.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE.

RETREAT OF LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE THE FAILURE OF THEIR CAMPAIGN.

LONGSTREET RETREATING INTO VIRGINIA.

GRANT STILL PURSUING BRAGG.

THE UNION CAVALRY AT RINGGOLD.

The latest rebel papers contain the following important dispatches in reference to the campaign in Tennessee and Georgia:

EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, December 7.—General Longstreet has raised the siege of Knoxville, in consequence of heavy reinforcements received by Burnside. On Friday night our forces fell back to Morristown, where a stand will probably be made.

The work of putting the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad in running order will be pushed forward by Colonel Owen.

Our loss at Knoxville is six hundred men, principally Hood's division; among them Colonel Ruff, of Georgia, was killed, and Colonel Fisher, of Mississippi, seriously wounded.

The assault on the 29th failed in consequence of forged orders, recalling Anderson's brigade.

THE RETREAT OF BRAGG.

DALTON, December 8.—The enemy's cavalry appeared yesterday at Ringgold; but, being attacked by our cavalry, under Grigsby, were driven a mile beyond.

LATER FROM EUROPE

English Cabinet Councils Held Daily—Earl Russell Present—England Declines Taking Part in the European Congress.

MASTERLY SPEECH BY MR. COBDEN ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS—THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH IMPOSSIBLE.

EXTRAORDINARY AGITATION IN GERMANY ON THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF POLAND.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The steamship Etna arrived from Liverpool at eight o'clock this morning.

There were Cabinet councils almost daily. Earl Russell was present, clearly contradicting his reported resignation, which is now pronounced totally unfounded.

Mr. Cobden had made a speech at Rochdale. He reiterated his belief that the South could not achieve her independence, and charged those with ignorance who believed she could. He did not believe that there could be two nations of Americans in America. He considered it absolutely impossible. He repudiated the idea that the South wished to establish free trade, and said he always found more sympathy on that head in the North. The South had no other motives than the interests of slavery.

There was extraordinary agitation in Germany relative to Prince Augustenburg's claim to the Holstein succession. A collision is regarded as possible.

The National Government of Poland has issued a proclamation denying the rumors that the Poles are on the point of laying down arms.

VERY LATEST BY THE ETNA.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—The *Times* says the British Cabinet gave most serious attention to the proposed Congress, but, with the greatest respect to the Emperor, resolved on declining.

The *Times* believes other Governments will follow the example.

The Holstein question creates continued uneasiness. It is rumored that Russia desires to intervene.

MARKETS.

The cotton sales of Wednesday were 28,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closing buoyant and a trifle higher.

Breadstuffs—Firm and unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet and steady.

Produce—Steady and unchanged.

LONDON, November 26.—Consols for money, 92¾. American securities firmer. Sugar still advancing.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Accounts from Rebel Papers—The Siege Still Progressing—Firing Ceased on Sumter.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 9th, received at Fortress Monroe, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, December 8.—A brisk fire between Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg opened this morning. The Yankees have ceased firing on Sumter. They are altering their batteries and entrenching Gregg eastward. One monitor has timber works around her sides to protect her from torpedoes. Our batteries keep a slow but distant fire upon the enemy's working parties. Yesterday slow firing was kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

CHARLESTON, December 7.—All quiet this morning. No firing last night. No change in affairs. A slow fire has been kept up between the enemy's batteries and our own. No casualties.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

The enemy's bombardment of Sumter has evinced but little spirit for the past few days.

On Tuesday night one hundred and forty rifled shots were fired, of which seventy-four missed, and four mortar shells, all of which fell outside.

During the night a negro was killed by a Parrott shell.

Much signalling was observed between the fleet and Black Island, but as yet its meaning is not apparent.

On Monday twenty-two mortar shells were fired, of which eleven missed, and one rifled shell, which struck the fort.

Only two mortar shells were fired on Monday night, both of which missed.

On Tuesday, eight mortar shells were thrown, four of which missed. There have been no casualties since Sunday night.

About half-past twelve on Monday night the enemy again opened upon the city. Eleven shells were thrown, three of which fell short. At twenty minutes after four on Tuesday P. M., this fire was renewed, and sixteen shells were thrown. By a fragment of one of them a Miss Hathorn was mortally wounded.

The bombardment aroused most of the batteries on James Island, and a rain of shells was poured upon the obnoxious battery. The affair ended by a spirited artillery duel between Gregg and James Island.

The Late Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, December 10.—One brig, eight schooners, twelve hay barges, and four canal boats were destroyed by the fire in North River. The total loss is $300,000. The tide was low, and the vessels could not be moved.

THE PIRACY AT CAPE COD.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

WHERE AND HOW THE PLOT ORIGINATED.

CARGO SHIPPED BY CONFEDERATE AGENTS.

DESIGN TO RUN THE BLOCKADE AT WILMINGTON.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., December 10.—The *Evening Globe* gives the following particulars connected with the capture of the Chesapeake:

The scheme was matured here by Confederate agents. Meetings were held, and the passage money of the parties to make the seizure was paid through to New York. They were promised five hundred dollars each on the steamer being safely taken into Wilmington. It was also arranged at a certain store in New York that each of the parties was to call at different times for a parcel containing revolvers, ammunition, and a pair of handcuffs.

It is believed the cargo was shipped by Confederate agents and was valuable to the South, and it was arranged she should be seized on this particular trip. The manager of the plot represented the Chesapeake to have been taken while attempting to run the blockade, and this effort was made to get back Southern property.

We have the names of five of the men engaged in the seizure. They belong to this city, and left here with Captain Braine. They are of the worst species of humanity, denominated roughs. One of them is just out of the penitentiary. They all went from here by the steamer New England on the 3d to Boston. The Chesapeake did not coal here. She called off the harbor and took on board Captain Parker, formerly of the privateer Retribution, who took command.

The citizens generally regret that this city unwittingly afforded temporary shelter to the conductors of this scheme, and that any person from this place should be concerned in it. Public opinion condemns the act entirely.

Captain Willett, and passengers and crew, were provided for by the steamer New England to-day.

The Chesapeake, at last accounts, was reported to be below Pobodio harbor, near Cape Sable.

BOSTON, December 10.—The prize steamer Ella and Anna and war steamer Ticonderoga have started in pursuit of the Chesapeake.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

The following letter, addressed to the owners of the Chesapeake in New York, contains some particulars of the capture of that vessel by the pirates off Cape Cod, as well as the circumstances attending it, not before published:

PORTLAND, Wednesday, December 9.

H. B. Cromwell & Co.:

Steamer Chesapeake was captured twenty miles N. N. E. off Cape Cod at 1.30 A. M. on Monday morning by rebels who left New York as passengers. The second engineer was killed and thrown overboard. The chief engineer and mate were wounded.

Captain Willetts and crew were landed at St. John's this morning.

The Chesapeake carried a crew consisting of captain, two mates, two engineers, two coal passers, four men before the mast, cook, and steward. The capture was made during the hour of midnight, and but one watch was on deck, and but two men in the engine room.

The captain had retired, and thus, while they were quietly sleeping, was this outrage committed. The second engineer, Mr. Orrin Shaffer, undoubtedly had charge of the engine, and in all probability met his fate through his bravery. He has been a long time in the employ of this line, and has always won the respect and esteem of his employers. He was a young man, and leaves a wife and children. The chief engineer, James Johnson, and chief mate, Chas. Johnson, both of this city, were wounded.

Seven passengers obtained their tickets at the office, and among them was one person who stated to the clerk that he was an old sea captain, and preferred this mode of reaching Portland on account of its being the pleasantest and cheapest. Before she started some fifteen persons were counted on her deck, and as it is usual in this line for persons to sail without having purchased their tickets, nothing was thought of this circumstance. She left full of freight, consisting of cotton, rags, provisions, and general merchandise. She only carries about thirty tons of coal, which is enough to last her for the round trip, and had not more than three days' coal at the time of her capture, so that the rebels cannot get very far with her. She carried two guns 6-pounders, one brass, the other iron, several revolvers, and some other fire-arms.

It is not known whether there was any powder on board, but it is supposed there was not much. Her sails were small and cannot be depended upon. There was no war risk, and the value of the vessel is over $60,000. It is not known whether the cargo was insured. The captain is expected to arrive here to-day, and then the full particulars will be obtained.

The steam propeller Chesapeake was owned by H. B. Cromwell, of this city, and was a splendid vessel in every respect. She was built in 1853 by J. A. Westervelt; was 460 tons burden, and 11 feet draft of water, built of oak, schooner rigged, and had a direct acting engine of 200 horse power; one cylinder of 40 inches and 42 inch piston. Her ordinary speed was from 10 to 11 knots, but she could be driven at the rate of 14 miles per hour. She has always been a propeller boat on this route, and was the vessel which chased Captain Reed, of the Tacony, at the time of his famous foray in Portland Harbor, June 27, and succeeded in capturing his vessel, the schooner Archer.

The following is a list of the officers of the Chesapeake: Captain, J. Willette; First Officer, Charles Johnson; Second Officer, Daniel Henderson; Third Officer, John Anderson; Chief Engineer, James Johnson; Second Engineer, Owen Shaffer (killed;) Third Engineer, A. Scribby; Steward, Patrick Kelly; Stewardess, Jennie Bergoin.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Action of Pennsylvania—Governor Curtin Urges Action in Relation to Enlistments—No New Regiments to be Formed.

HARRISBURG, December 10.—Governor Curtin to-day received a communication from the War Department, announcing that the Government declines to adopt his propositions, made some weeks ago, upon the subject of recruiting. There are to be no new organizations, excepting of a few companies to fill incomplete regiments.

A general order has been issued from the office of the Adjutant General, defining the plan of recruiting adopted, and calling upon the people of the several enrolment districts and sub districts of the State to offer bounties to volunteers. The deficiency of Pennsylvania being in proportion to her population, it is less than that of any of the adjacent States. The hope is expressed that, by a vigorous effort, her quota may be filled by volunteers, and the draft thus be prevented.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE VOLUNTEER FUND

NEW YORK, December 10.—The volunteer fund reaches $750,000.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK, December 10.—Damaged caps wool cotton was sold at auction to-day at 23 cents, and from 23a35 for that in bales; 4½a6 for loose. Of Mestica, one hundred and eighty-three bales were offered; fifteen were sold at 21a27½. The remainder was withdrawn.

Rebel Reports from Louisiana—Victories Claimed.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—A Mobile dispatch reports the Yankees were defeated by General Green, at Placquemine, La., with a loss of two thousand men, on the 27th of November.

The navigation of the river is virtually closed.

On the 29th ultimo two thousand Yankee cavalry were driven from the plains five miles into Port Hudson, thirteen of them being killed and wounded.

Sudden Death.

BOSTON, December 10.—Captain Crawford, freight master of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, dropped dead in Portland, to-day, while attending to his duties.

Movements of General Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 9.—The monitor Sangamon sailed from Hampton Roads this morning. General Butler and staff left for Yorktown at 11 o'clock this A. M.

Message of Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 10.—The message of Jefferson Davis was received and read in both houses of the rebel Congress on the 7th inst.

GROVER'S THEATRE—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PROPRIETOR.—If ever the proprietor of a theatre merited a substantial benefit, Mr. Grover is that gentleman. His enterprise is unceasing. Wherever talent is to be found, he uses his best endeavors to have it exhibited in Washington. To him, in fact, the theatre going community are largely indebted for the choice dramatic performances with which they are favored, and to-night, especially, the attractions at this theatre, apart from the occasion, are really of an extraordinary character. They embrace the Ravel-Martinetti-Marzetti troupe and the Arabs. The pieces selected for the evening are very popular, viz: "The Vivandiere" and "Godenski." We shall confess ourselves much deceived in the liberality and appreciativeness of the Washington public if there is not an overflowing house to-night.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

Senate.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the accounts of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern superintendency for the first and second quarters of the year 1863. Also, of the agents of the same for the third quarter of 1863.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa gave notice of a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service of the United States, and to credit such enlistments on the military quotas of the respective States.

EMANCIPATION.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the president and professors of the theological school at Meadville, Pa., for the emancipation of all persons of African descent now held in slavery.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER also gave notice of a bill to repeal all acts of Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

PERSONAL.

Mr. FOSTER presented a petition from H. Gould Rodgers, grandson of Capt. Edward Rodgers, a revolutionary officer, for the reimbursement of moneys paid by him in sustaining his company during that war.

PAYMASTERS' CLERKS.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of army paymasters' clerks, asking an increase of pay to $1400 per annum, and suggesting that, in consideration of their duties, expenses, and risks of life, they are entitled to remuneration at least equal to clerks in similar positions in the civil service. Also, a petition of paymasters of the army, respectfully praying that the salaries be increased accordingly.

BOUNTY.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition of Commodore William D. Porter in behalf of himself, and officers, and crew of the United States gunboat Essex, for bounty on the rebel ram Arkansas, under the act for the destruction of vessels of rebel enemies.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns to-day it will be until Monday.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The SPEAKER laid before the House an unofficial letter, addressed to him by the Secretary of State saying the Russian Minister has informed him the Admiral will be ready to receive members of Congress and their ladies on Saturday at noon, and that boats will be ready at the Navy yard on that day to take them on board the Russian fleet.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be to Monday next. And this was agreed to.

CABINET OFFICERS UPON THE FLOOR.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit to seats upon the floor of the House of Representatives the members of the Cabinet with the right to debate matters pertaining to the business of their Departments respectively.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to facilitate the pay of bounties due on account of deceased soldiers.

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

The memorial of THOMAS L. PRICE, contesting the seat of JOHN W. MCCLURG from the Fourth Congressional district of Missouri, was referred to the Committee of Elections.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, the House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. STEVENS nominated Thomas H. Stockton, chaplain of the former House, and numerous other gentlemen were nominated, including Bishop Hopkins, Channing, and Brownlow.

The House voted with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	167
Necessary to a choice	84
of which Bishop Hopkins received	55
Rev. W. H. Channing, (Unitarian,) of Washington	86
Rev. Mr. Stockton	14
Rev. Mr. McGuire	5
Rev. Mr. Brownlow	4
Rev. Mr. Pettit	2
Rev. Mr. Gant	1

The SPEAKER declared the Rev. Mr. Channing elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, which was committed to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned till Monday next.

We understand that the President has exempted E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, from the penalty of treason, which he incurred by accepting and exercising the office of brigadier general in the service of the insurgents. The pardon also reinstates General Gantt in all his rights of property excepting those relating to slaves.

Army Casualties.

HEADQUARTERS 11TH N. J. VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA., Dec. 5, 1863.

To the Editor of the Daily Morning Chronicle:

SIR: The following is an official list of casualties in the 11th New Jersey volunteers, in the engagement at One Mile Run, near Jacobs' Ford, Va., November 27th, 1863:

Commissioned officers—none killed, wounded, or missing.

Killed.—Sergeant Alfred Smith, company A; Corporal Peter Burke, company D; Private Jeremiah Dunham, company D; Private Charles Mann, company E; Private James Woodruff, company H; Private Jacob Mencer, company K.

Wounded.—Sergeant Major S. Rockhill, shoulder, slight; Sergeant Joseph Burns, company A, hand; Corporal William H. Colter, company A, breast; Private Hinaldo Stephens, company A, leg, amputated; Corporal Joseph Prayer, company B, bowels, severely; Private Valentine R. Greer, company B, head, since died; Corporal Thomas Backwood, company C, breast, slight; Private Ephraim Bilsien, company C, ankle; Private Albert P. Lyon, company E, bowels, severely; Private George Zandle, company E, hand, slight; Private Joshua Bleek, company E, head, missing; Private William T. Pitman, company G, leg, severely; Sergeant Henry Woodruff, company H, hand; Corporal John Fleming, company H, leg; Sergeant Thomas Johnson, company I, head, slight; Private Christian Qued, company I, leg; Private Stephen G. Conk, company I, back; Sergeant Chas. Rapp, company K, hip, severely; Private Ebenezer Kennedy, company K, arm.

Missing.—Privates John Ardner, company K, Henry Hoffman, and Patrick Brennan, company D.

Prisoners.—Privates Cyrus Talmadge, company E, and Daniel Smiles, company G.

Total—Killed, 6; wounded, 20; missing, 3; prisoners, 2.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT MCALLISTER,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

The Pension Bureau.

Only eighteen Revolutionary pensioners remain on the official rolls, drawing the small sum of $1,044 63 last year. 1,573 widows of Revolutionary soldiers are still pensioned, and took $133,358 74. Up to June 30 last, there were 7,248 army invalid pensioners, drawing $883,670 07; widows, orphans, and dependent mothers, 4,820; admitted during last year, 3,620; amount paid, $843,731 37; army pensioners added during the year, 7,682, navy pensions granted for the year ending June 30, 183; whole number, 544; amount paid, $23,032 24; widows, orphans, and dependent mothers on navy list, 577, amount paid $118,449, number added during the year 316; whole number of army pensioners on the list June 30, 18,659; pensions due them, $1,237,041 88. Whole number of navy pensioners, 1,132; due, $144,074 61. During the year there has been a decrease of 12 Revolutionary pensioners, and 277 widows of such; an increase of 3,370 army invalid pensioners, 3,335 widows and orphans of such; 123 navy invalids, 94 widows of such; and 1 increase on privateer pensions—net increase, 6,632. The annual rate in money has increased from $931,076 69 to $1,371,376 49; the amount paid from $790,384 76 to $1,025,155 91. There have been 603 land warrants granted, covering 94,280 acres. The grants for three years are: 1861, 834,720 acres; 1862, 257,600; 1863, 94,280. Since the Government was organized, 65,596,119 acres have gone for military and naval services; value $82,370,176 50. Whole amount paid to June 30, 1863, $91,093,600 07; total, land included, $174,063,837 47. Claims are acted upon with reasonable facility; those properly presented are generally decided within two months. Examining surgeons have been increased to over 600 with benefit to the Government. The requirements for the current year will be $4,681,792 83. The Invalid Corps has now 14,000 men, and is of advantage both to the soldier and to the Government, relieving the pension list of a heavy burden, and securing to the soldier adequate pay, and to the country efficient defenders.

A WORD FOR THE KINE.—Hundreds of cows are exposed to the rigors of winter in the suburbs of Washington without shelter by day or night, and thus consume more food, give less milk and of poorer quality, and die earlier than when properly housed. It is cruel to treat them so; and ungrateful, when we remember that milk is twelve cents a quart. Are there no Corporation laws on this subject? If there are, the police officers have a lesson to learn.

BOW-WOW-WOW.—If the proper tax were paid upon every dog (genus canis) at large in this city, the Corporation treasury would be greatly improved thereby; and the thing is perfectly practicable. Suppose the "proper authorities" give a little attention to this part of their oath of office.

SLATE AND GUTTER.—Every youth, whose evenings are his own, and who knows that the public schools are open to him, and yet who refrains from attending one of them, will richly merit the inferior position to which, by common consent, he will be consigned throughout life. Two hours an evening for ninety evenings is sufficient to make a good arithmetician and a good grammarian of any apt person who already knows how to count and how to read.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATER, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"The Vivandiere," "Godenski," and the Arabs.

There will be a grand international gathering at this elegant theatre to-night, upon the occasion of the complimentary benefit which has been tendered to Manager Grover by the Ravel-Martinetti and Marzetti troupe and the Bedouin Arabs. The Secretary of State, the French, English, Spanish, Italian, Russian, German, Portuguese, and Brazilian legations, the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet have appointed to be present upon the occasion, and seats have been secured for the entire body of dignitaries. This will give great eclat to the interesting event. A fine bill has been arranged by the performers for the entertainment of their distinguished visitors, and everything has been arranged to make this an occasion long to be remembered.

FORD'S NEW THEATER, Tenth street, near E.—"Beauty and the Beast" and "The Peri of Heber."

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Fortunes of War; or, The Boys of the Irish Brigade," Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—"The Bush in Ball," "Dumb Girl of Genoa," Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following statistics of the death and burial of soldiers are obtained from the Chief Assistant Quartermaster's Department. They will prove interesting to the general reader. The report for the last six months will soon be ready:

The number of deaths that have been reported at the Chief Assistant Quartermaster's office since August 3, 1861 to June 30th, 1863, is as follows:

Whites, 5,873; blacks, 1,776. Total, 7,649.

Number of whites buried at Old Soldiers' Burial Ground	1,307
Number of blacks buried at Harmony Burial Ground	1,776
Number buried elsewhere	1,066
Number of whites exhumed	456

The following soldiers died between the months of September, 1861 and July, 1863:

September, whites and blacks, 73; October, whites, 494; blacks 140. November, whites, 480; blacks, 147. December, whites, 570; blacks, 167. January, 1863, whites, 733; blacks, 193. February, whites, 351; blacks, 185. March, whites, 394; blacks 201. April, whites, 137; blacks, 163. May, whites, 329; blacks, 139. June, whites, 255; blacks, 127.

The conjugal condition of those deceased, is as follows: Number married, 692; widowers, 21; single, 1,250; unknown, 5,606.

The nativity of the deceased soldiers is as follows: United States, 1,293; England, 21; Ireland, 99; Scotland, 12; Wales, 2; Switzerland, 4; France, 4; Germany, 103; Spain, 1; Bavaria, 3; Russia 1; Sweden 1; Prussia, 7; Nova Scotia, 1; Newfoundland, 1; Austria, 1; Canada, 19; New Brunswick, 2. Africa, 1,776; unknown, 4,390. Total, 7,649.

The causes of death mainly resulted from the following diseases: Amputation, 166. Diarrhœa, 512; Febris Remittens, 1,170; Chronic Dysentery, 79; Pneumonia, 149; Typhoid Pneumonia, 111; Vulnus Sclopet, 1,172.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following deaths of soldiers have been reported at the hospitals in and around Washington since last Tuesday:

Tuesday—Jonathan Sprout, company C, 40th New York. Alfred Stafer, teamster; George Flint, teamster; Josephus Stuffer, blacksmith; James W. Imbody, company C, 4th Ohio; Nathan Rogers, (rebel,) company C, 41st N C; Nathaniel Cochran, company H, 70th N Y; William Byeong, company C, 46th Penna; Archur McLaughlin, company A, 10th Vermont.

Wednesday—Levi Frissell, company E, 4th Maryland, William Baldridge, company K, 21 U S cavalry; Hiram E Wilson, company C, 49th Penn; Thos B Hungerford, company C, 4th Maryland; James Blauvelt, company H, 1st I C; Joseph Harbaugh, company D, 6th Maryland.

Thursday—John Wixman, company H, 116th Penn; Joseph Ungerer, company I, 10th Mass; J B Ellenwood, (rebel) company D, 10th N C; John Butler, company G, 6th Penna cavalry; Elijah Prouty, company G, 39th Mass; Thomas Cottingham, company G, 8th Ill cavalry; Henry Myers, company H, 4th Md cavalry; John C Celty, company L, 8th Ill cavalry; Thomas Flaherty, company G, 21 Mass vols; O H Locke, sergeant, company F, 145th Penn.

The number of deaths reported in the hospitals during the month of November at the office of Captain Bartsheer was two hundred and twenty three. The majority of the deaths resulted from chronic diarrhœa, typhus and typhoid fevers, variola confluent, chronic bronchitis, etc. But few deaths resulted from wounds.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—The following deserters were arrested on Wednesday and yesterday by the detectives of Captain Schear:

Wednesday—David Hahn and George L Englehart, 20th New York, company E; Samuel Strong, alias Linton, 15th New York; Clarke Brown, 7th New York; John Keefe, company K, 29th Massachusetts; J. W. Richardson, company F, 14th regulars; Dennis Ratcliff, Maryland regiment; Gottlieb Cross, company F, 145th Pennsylvania; John Schirgh, company H, 145th do.; W. Gerice, do.; Charles Haridegan, 21 regular cavalry; Bartholomew Holen.

Thursday—Charles H. Brown, alias C. D. Thomas, company C, 1st Pennsylvania cavalry; Charles H. Fea's, 147th New York, company B; Justus Sprague, 6th New York heavy artillery; Edmond Oberon, company A, 102d New York; William Burt, company C, 14th regular infantry; J E Corcoran, company L, 13th New York; Adam McCollough, company I, 46th Pennsylvania infantry; Henry Koch, company A, 23 U. S. cavalry; John Serta, 112th Pennsylvania; Richard Bailey, colored, 1st colored regiment; William Fisher.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—A movement is on foot by the members of the theatrical profession and others in this city to extend to Mr. Frank Drew, late treasurer of Grover's and the Washington theatres, the compliment of a testimonial benefit, to be given at the Washington theatre on Saturday evening next. Managers Grover, Ford, Sinn, and Hamblin & Co. have kindly tendered the services of many prominent members of their respective companies for the occasion, and have placed at the disposal of the committee who have the management of the benefit in hand material for giving an entertainment of such a character as will undoubtedly attract an audience sufficiently large to afford the worthy beneficiary cheerful and lasting proofs of the high position to which strict integrity, and courteous and gentlemanly demeanor have elevated him.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—Yesterday morning two men, named Robert and David Boyle, were arrested by two of Captain Dolin's detectives, together with Policeman Oline, on suspicion of being rebel spies, and brought to this city.

Robert Boyle represented himself as a British subject, and that he arrived in this country from England in June of this year. On his person was found a pocket-book containing a $500 Confederate bond and $100 in Confederate currency; also, gold and United States Treasury notes. He had also a certificate from the British consul at Baltimore.

David Boyle made no statement other than that he was not related to Robert.

DECREE OF CONDEMNATION.—Judge Wylie has issued a decree of condemnation, under the provisions of the Confiscation law, against the interest of J. N. Gramewell and James Dunlop, of South Carolina, in a number of patents, embracing the patents granted to S. F. B. Morse, for electro-magnetic telegraphs; to Moses G. Farmer, for electro-magnetic alarm bells, 4th May, 1852; for porous cells for galvanic batteries; to Farmer and Channing, 19th May, 1857, for fire-alarm telegraphs; to M. G. Farmer, for electro-magnetic fire-alarm apparatus, and other patents of similar character. Messrs. Gramewell and Dunlop are understood to be rebels.

FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.—The following persons were arrested yesterday by Captain Dolan, and fined $50, by Justice Ferguson, for selling liquor to soldiers: Jacob Rood, corner First and G streets, [illegible]; W. P. Venable, corner Thirteenth and New York avenue; Thomas Murphy, 415 Third street; Mrs. Honor Cellar, corner Third and H streets; H. Vroman, New England House, C street, near New Jersey avenue; Mrs. Ellen Kelly, Four-and-a-half street, Island, near Maryland avenue; Mel. Cody, 439 Pennsylvania avenue; James Murray, Third and F street, (Island,) Catharine Dale, G street, near Twenty-first.

BARRACKS TO BE BUILT.—The 14th New Hampshire regiment, now quartered in this city, intend to erect their barracks for the winter on the large lot situate between Sixth and Seventh streets, and between O and P streets. This lot of ground was formerly owned by Mr. Corcoran, the banker, and was confiscated some time since. Five separate buildings are to be erected, two companies occupying one as their quarters. There will be a commissary and quartermaster's department; also, store houses, hospitals, stables, and the headquarters for the field and staff. The whole will be surrounded by a high board fence, which will make guard duty easy.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning Mr. G. V. Hogan, special agent of the War Department, and Detective John Hogan arrested a man named Thomas R. Steele, alias Thomas Christy, who had been doing an extensive business in dealing in counterfeit money. On his person was found, besides a large sum of counterfeit money, about $150 in Treasury notes, the proceeds of the sales of this bogus currency. He was committed to the Central Guard-house.

VISIT TO THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—As is known to our readers, the members of Congress, together with the ladies of their families, have been invited by Admiral Lisovski, as also by request of a number of his officers, to visit the fleet near Alexandria to-morrow at noon. The distinguished party will leave the Navy-yard at that hour, and will be conveyed by a steamboat to the point where the ships lay at anchor.

AT WORK AGAIN.—The female employes who lately struck at the Government Printing Office have renewed work on the old scale of prices they struck against, viz. $7 per week and 20 cents per hour for extra work. That is to say that those of them have been taken back by superintendent Defrees whose places had not been supplied in the meantime.

SALE.—On Wednesday Messrs. Wall & Co. sold the personal effects of J. A. Campbell, of Alabama, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court, which had been seized and condemned under the provisions of the Confiscation act, at his late residence, on I street, near Fourteenth. The sales amounted to over $3,300.

UNKNOWN DEATH.—Yesterday morning at an early hour a white woman, who was found in a dying condition on the corner of Fifteenth and New York avenue, was taken to the station-house in a carriage, but, on arriving there, it was discovered that she was dead. The deceased has not yet been identified.

A NEW PRO[illegible] evening a [illegible] held at Tem[illegible] and Tenth. Mr. J. [illegible] the chair, and James Crown acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was to form a coachmakers' society for the purpose of protecting their rights.

On motion of Mr. P. Donnelly, the coachmakers of all branches of the trade formed themselves into a society for the protection of their labor.

On motion, a committee of two from each branch of the trade was appointed to draft a constitution, to report at the next meeting.

The following is the committee: Woodworkers—D. D. Clark and A. W. Brooks. Trimmers—Frank Schoomaher and G. W. Mason. Painters—D. Donnelly and Jas. Crown. Blacksmiths—John Crown, James H. McDonald, and the president.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on next Wednesday evening at the same hour and place. The trade was well represented, and the proceedings were harmonious in their character.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Thomas Scrivener, Jr., a gentleman of talent and ability, and a member of the Washington bar, committed suicide at the residence of his father, on Capitol Hill. He had attended the fair at Wesley Chapel that evening, in company with Rev. Mr. McCauley and two of his sisters. Returning home he kissed his sisters, and retired to his room. In a few moments a discharge of a gun was heard, and, running to his room, his sister found that he had shot himself through the left lung. Medical attendance was summoned, but it was of no avail. He expired on Wednesday night. The deceased stated some time before his death that the act was intentional, and he regretted that it had not been more decisive. The object he said was to place himself out of this world of trouble and disappointment. The life and habits of the deceased are reported to have been most exemplary, and in all his dealings he was perfectly upright and strictly conscientious.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It will be noticed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which we publish this morning, that allusion is made to the fact of the capture of the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing by the rebels, in Portland harbor, during last summer, and it is a somewhat singular coincidence that, just at the time this report reaches the public eye, the steamer Chesapeake, which was sent in pursuit of the rebels on that occasion, re-capturing the cutter as also making prisoner of Captain Reid, should itself be spirited away by the cunning and boldness of the rebels. It is to be trusted that the finale of the Chesapeake may be as successful as that of the career of Captain Reid.

A DEFAULTING PAYMASTER.—Major Freeman, a defaulting paymaster, who was arrested in the State of Illinois some time since, was brought to this city on Wednesday, together with his clerks, Freeman (a relative of the paymaster) and Ketchum. The case was placed in the hands of Captain Echels, provost marshal, who, upon being made acquainted with the facts, also had arrested the father of Ketchum. Fifty four hundred dollars in five twenty bonds that the Government had been swindled out of was secured. The party was committed to the Old Capitol.

PERSONAL.—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn of New York, has been confined to his room, 248 F street, with severe sickness, since Monday last. He was present on the occasion of the election of Speaker, but under protest from his physician. Dr. Lincoln, his physician, gives encouragement that he will be able to occupy his seat in the House by Tuesday next. Mr. Littlejohn is understood to be the champion of the "great international ship canal bill."

The Secretary of State, and several foreign ministers, and the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet have taken places at Grover's to witness this evening's performance and will positively be present.

JOHN BROWN AND THE STATUE OF FREEDOM.—At a meeting of the Union League on Wednesday night, among other speakers a Mr. Brown presented himself and desired to make some remarks. He admitted that he was a brother of John Brown, and said that while that was no credit to himself, it certainly was no disgrace. He further stated that four years after he witnessed his brother's execution in Virginia, on the anniversary of that day, he saw the crowning section of the Statue of Freedom raised to its place on the dome of the Capitol.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening, at Camp Barry, the members of battery B, 1st Pennsylvania artillery, presented to Captain Andrew Fagin a splendid sword. Captain Fagin has served in the army since the commencement of the rebellion. From a private he has been promoted to his present position, and the advancement has been the result of his fine soldiery qualities. The members of the battery have enlisted for three years, and the State of Pennsylvania may well be proud of the men, officered by so capable an officer as Captain Fagin.

DEPARTURE OF DESERTERS.—A considerable number of deserters have left this city during the present week for Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, and the front. Those who are sent to Cincinnati are forwarded to their regiments in the Army of the Cumberland, while those who left for New York belong to regiments in General Gillmore's army, or in General Banks' army in Texas. Deserters are continually arriving and departing.

DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT.—It is expected that the 157th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, Major Addicks commanding, will leave the city to day for the front. This regiment has been doing guard duty here for over a year. A detachment of the Invalid corps will take their place. They were relieved from duty about two weeks ago. The regiment will be placed in the 5th army corps.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—Mr. Charles B. Noyes, late an operator in the American Telegraph office, has been appointed manager of the People's Telegraph Company's new lines recently started, extending from Washington to Boston and intermediate points. These lines are now open to the public, and we have no doubt but what they will receive a fair share of patronage.

RUMORED APPOINTMENT.—It was rumored yesterday that General Rucker had been appointed Chief Quartermaster General in this Department, vice General Meigs. It was also rumored that Captain Harris had been transferred to the office of General Rucker. We do not vouch for the truth of these reports, however.

RECEPTION.—On Wednesday evening the Secretary of the Navy received the admiral and officers of the Russian fleet at his residence. The reception was not a general one, but was confined to the Cabinet, diplomatic corps, and the naval officers in this city, with their families.

VISITED THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—Yesterday Major General Augur, with his staff, visited the Russian fleet, now anchored off Alexandria. A special boat was obtained for the purpose of conveying them to the spot.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, we are happy to state, is now convalescent, and yesterday passed several hours in the transaction of official business.

GRAND GALA NIGHT AT GROVER'S.—To-night will be an occasion of unusual splendor and attraction at Grover's Theatre. The Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of State, and several of the foreign Ministers, with their attachés, together with the Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet, have taken boxes and chairs, and signified their intention of being present. The occasion is the tendering of a grand international benefit to Manager Grover, by the numerous artistes, representatives of nearly all nations, whom he has at present in employment. Perhaps a so-many-nationed company never appeared upon one stage before, embracing English, French, Spanish, Swiss, German, Italian, Holland, Russian, Arabian, and American artistes.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, December 10, 1863.—Nos. 75 and 77. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John S. Wright, use, &c., and the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. John S. Wright, use, &c.

The argument of these cases was continued by Mr. Evarts for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Brent for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

THURSDAY, December 10, 1863.—On motion of Mr. McPherson, the assistant solicitor, James B. Freeman, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., was admitted an attorney and counsellor for this court.

The petitions filed in the causes of Thomas W. Peirce vs. the United States, of the Dover Five Cent Savings Bank vs. the United States, of the Langdon Bank vs. the United States, of Thomas W. Peirce and others vs. the United States, and of Benjamin E. Bates vs. the United States, represent us a like state of facts, and praying for like relief, were, by agreement of the counsel of both parties, and by leave of the court considered collectively; and the said causes having this day come on to be heard, were argued on demurrer by Mr. McPherson, the assistant solicitor, on the part of the United States, and by the Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, on the part of the claimants, when, the argument not being concluded, it was

Ordered, That the court be adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE OLIN.

In this court yesterday Robert Swartz alias Frederick Swartz was convicted of grand larceny in stealing a watch, of the value of $20, from John Steffen.

Wm. H. Sigafoose, indicted for assault and battery, submitted his case to the court.

Henry Williams and [illegible] Willis, soldiers, plead guilty of petit larceny, and their sentence [illegible] suspended, they were returned to the service of the Government.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Stock and Money Market.

By Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market to this city yesterday:

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
U S coup 6's of '81	108¾	[illegible]	U S 1 yr cer	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Gold com	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 T 3-10 Tr Nt	106	106½	Certificates Check	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK, December 9.

FIRST BOARD.

U S coupons	105¾	U S Certificates	98
U S 7 3-10	106¾	Gold	[illegible]

We are indebted to Mr. A. B. Talcott, of the Independent Telegraph Company, for the following list of prices of stocks and money at the New York Board of Brokers yesterday afternoon:

SECOND BOARD.

Gold	150¼	Cumberland	31
Canton	[illegible]	Erie	104¾
New York Central	131¾	Erie preferred	101
Michigan Central	125¾	Michigan Southern	78¾
Reading	115½	Quicksilver	—
Mo 6's	[illegible]	Illinois Central	—
Harlem	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]

CITY ITEMS

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1863.

MR. FRANK B. BROWN:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, knowing and appreciating your worth as a man, your business integrity, and high moral character, feel great pleasure in requesting your acceptance of a Benefit to be given at the Washington Theatre on Saturday evening next.

With feelings of friendship and respect,

Yours, very truly,
LEONARD GROVER,
JOHN T. FORD,
WILLIAM E. SINN,
HAMBLIN & CO.,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
E. T. GROVER,
JOHN IRWIN,
C. D. HESS,
CHAS. M. WILBOUR,
FITZ SIMMONS,
GEORGE R. EDESON.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1863.

To Messrs. L. Grover, John T. Ford, Sykes, Chadwick & Co., and others.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your very kind and generous offer of a Benefit at the Washington Theatre on Saturday evening next. I cannot but accept such an offer, and do so with feelings of heartfelt gratitude, and assure you shall long remember this offering of your good-will and friendship.

Respectfully, yours,
FRANK B. BROWN.

A MATCH GAME OF BILLIARDS will be played this evening, at 8½ o'clock, by two amateur players of this city, at the Metropolitan Billiard Room, 457 Sixth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

OFFICIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1863.

General Orders, No. 387.

The time for enlisting Veteran Volunteers, in the respective States, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 191, current series, from this office, is hereby extended to January 5, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

de11

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1863.

General Orders, No. 386.

The time for enlisting recruits in the Regular Army under the provisions of General Orders, No. 190 of June 25, 1863, and No. 358, of October 16, 1863, current series, from this office, is hereby extended to June 25, 1864, during which time the extra bounty of $400 will be paid.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

de11

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1863.

Circular, No. 105.

Provost Marshals will, hereafter, make a weekly report, upon blank forms to be furnished from this Bureau, of all officers, soldiers, and citizens employed by them, and will forward the same to this office, through the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of their State or Division.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

de11

NOVEMBER 27, 1863.

General Orders, No. 22:

The following decision of the Secretary of War, relative to the payment of contrabands for services rendered by them, is published for the information of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

CHAS. THOMAS,
Colonel and Acting Quartermaster General.

"The payment of contrabands for services rendered by them will be made by officers of the Departments in which they are employed, except that when they are employed by a quartermaster, and work under his direction in the construction of fortifications or other engineer work, the payment will be made by the officer employing them, and the amount reimbursed by the Engineer Department. As far as practicable, however, the wants of each department of the service will be provided for by timely requisitions, and the disbursements made by officers directly responsible to the Department to which the expenditure belongs.

"By order of the Secretary of War.
"E. R. S. CANBY,
"Brigadier General, A. A. G.
"WAR DEPARTMENT, November 24, 1863."

W. 423. Book 1. de9

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Ordnance Officers appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as Ordnance Officers, of a rank not higher than captain, will assemble at this office on the 4th of January next.

All officers desirous of appearing before the Board must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of healthfulness, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their applications as herein required, by or before the 20th December, 1863.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Gen. Chief Ordnance.

de4-18t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.—Now is the time and this is the place for persons wishing to subscribe for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York papers, will please call at the News stand in the Kirkwood House, and leave their orders to D. Greene, who will attend to their prompt delivery on the arrival of the trains. D. G., having a fast express, will be able to have his papers folded and ready for delivery long before other parties. Also, Opera Glasses for hire.

de2-wfm&S4tlm*

From the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys, and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept 16, 1863.

"* * * * I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *
O. H. PLAUTE."

SOUTH WARSAW, O., July 28, 1863.

"* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your bitters. * * *
EDWARD WOUNALL."

The following is from the Matron of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, August 2, 1863.

"DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters has been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * * * Respectfully,
MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., 254 Broadway.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c."

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

se9-fmwam

LADIES' SANITARY FAIR—TO THE PUBLIC.—By a reference to the papers it will be seen that the ladies of Washington have decided upon the getting up a Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission. A committee has been appointed to arrange and conduct it on a scale similar to the highly successful enterprise recently held in Chicago. The committee are determined to spare no labor or trouble to make this Fair not only a substantial benefit to our brave soldiers, but to make it in every way worthy of the Federal Metropolis.

To this end a cordial coöperation is respectfully solicited from the National and Municipal authorities, societies, schools, merchants, and all benevolent persons. Donations of all descriptions of useful and ornamental good are solicited; also, subscriptions in money to enable the committee to erect a suitable building for the purpose, and to purchase such articles as may be necessary to complete the exhibition.

The special assistance of the pastors of churches of all denominations is earnestly requested.

It is hoped the ladies will come forward with one accord and take an active part in this great and noble work, thus proving to our brave defenders, who are separated from home and all that is dear to them, that they are not forgotten in this the National Capital.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call on the Committee of Arrangements in their respective wards, who will give them general instructions.

The committee express the hope that a hearty and general response will enable them to open the Fair by the 1st of January, or very soon thereafter.

Correspondence from persons living where no organization exists is solicited.

Communications to be addressed to Mrs. Lieutenant Brookfield, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, or to the Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
MISS C. T. PENNELLY, Secretary.
371 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE.

1st Ward—Mrs. Commissioner Dole, 273 Vermont avenue, and Mrs. Edwin Clark, 275 Vermont avenue.
2d Ward—Mrs. Charles C. Know, 332 G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
3d Ward—Mrs. J. W. Angus, 457 I street.
4th Ward—Mrs. Lieut. Brookfield, 371 Pennsylvania avenue, and Mrs. H. Nalor, 457 Sixth street.
5th Ward—Mrs. W. L. Nicholson, 281 South B street.
6th Ward—Mrs. Captain Steele, I street, between Ninth and Tenth streets—Navy Yard.
7th Ward—Mrs. T. H. Ranney, 585 Thirteenth street—Island. de3-tf

INTERESTING—INSTRUCTIVE—IMPORTANT—ETHNOLOGY—The Nations, Races, and Tribes of Men—their Origin, Present Condition, and Probable Destiny. PHYSIOLOGY—Functions of the Bodily Organs—their "Uses and Abuses." PHRENOLOGY—"Signs of Character, and How to Read them"—Ears, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Chin, Hair, Skin, Complexion; their Language and Meaning. PSYCHOLOGY—the "Science of the Soul," including Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations to this life and the life to come. The whole comprising a complete system of ANTHROPOLOGY, with numerous Portraits and other engravings, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, single number, 15 cents, by first post. The January number begins a new volume, at $1 50 a year. Subscribe now. Address

FOWLER & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

de5-stalhlt

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation and sure to remove all irregularities. Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price $1.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York City.

Sold by C. C. FORD,
292 Pennsylvania avenue,
And all Druggists.

eal4-tawttm

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION and the Proceedings of the Dedication of the National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, have been issued in pamphlet form. For sale at the "Chronicle" Office. no25-tf

FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, also
335 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National Hotel.

FIELD GLASSES and OPERA GLASSES, with the best achromatic lenses. COMPASSES for pocket or surveying purposes. MICROSCOPES, simple or compound. THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS and CARTES DE VISITE, &c. PEBBLE and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, correctly suited for every eyesight, and warranted. au28-dly

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. [ly]-tf

NOTICE.—WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., January 28th, 1863.—In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department passes for citizens to visit the army of the Potomac will be given at the office of LIEUT. COL. CONRAD, 173 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street. ja29

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc12-3m*

ONE DOLLAR will purchase more at the DOLLAR STORE, No. 423 Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street, than at any other place in the city. Gold Pens, Holder, and Case. Ladies' goods in all styles. Gents' Scarf Rings and Pins. Cuff and Stud Buttons in great variety. de3-d&Stf*

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. Hall's India Rubber Warehouse, 410 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. ly19-&Stl

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—By Professor Alexander Wolowski's new and simplified method for piano forte and singing. Professor Wolowski continues his Singing and Piano Classes, and opens a new course for Piano and Singing, which will be the last in Washington. Professor Wolowski receives visitors daily, at his residence, No. 316 F street, on the Northeast corner of Eleventh street. no22-d&61m

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY, NO. 434 PENN. AVENUE.—Have you paid a visit to this celebrated establishment since it has been elegantly refitted and furnished? If not, call at once and see his new collection of *Imperial Photographs.* Also, Card Vignettes and Photographs in Oil and Water Colors. His collection of Photographs numbers over fifteen thousand, being the largest in this country. no20-4m

NEW BOOK.—THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP and Rebellion Record, from 1860 to October 20, 1863. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to pedlars, sutlers, and purveyors. Just published and for sale by HUDSON TAYLOR, Bookseller and Stationer, 334 Penna. avenue. no21-d&Stf

"GOLD OF ADVICE."—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is at No. 421 E street, corner of Eighth street, and be radically cured. Twenty-five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate.

DR. FISHBLATT, No. 421 E street,
corner of Eighth st., opp. Gen. Post Office.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown,* without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

MARRIED.

ROHRER—FREY.—In Georgetown, D. C., 8th inst., by Rev. Frederick T. Brown, D. D., J. E. Rohrer and Miss Theodocia Frey.

DIED.

DUFFY.—On Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., Annie Josephine Costinar, aged 5 months and 17 days, youngest daughter of J. E. and Margaret S. Duffy.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 315 Eighth street, on this Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Baltimore Sun and Star please copy.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL Office 244 F street, Washington, D. C., December 7, 1863.—The U. S. Sanitary Commission will be glad to receive contributions of empty bottles and jelly-jars from the hospitals and benevolent citizens of Washington. On receipt of address of parties having such to give, a messenger will be sent for them.

de4 6t F. FOWLER, Chief Clerk.

FESTIVAL AT WESLEY CHAPEL, corner Fifth and F streets.—The ladies of Wesley Chapel will hold a Festival in aid of the "Parsonage Fund," commencing MONDAY next, December 7. A choice selection of fancy goods, toys, books, &c., suitable for Christmas presents, will be offered at reasonable prices and an abundant supply of refreshments provided. No raffling, grab bag, or annoyances of a similar kind, will be tolerated. The ladies invite all who desire to spend a pleasant evening, to give them a call. de5 7td115*

WAR DEPARTMENT—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 21, 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be promptly communicated with if necessary.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of job printing, from a visiting card to a large poster. We have recently received a large stock of job type from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." fe23-tf

LECTURES.

WASHINGTON LYCEUM LECTURES

BAYARD TAYLOR

will deliver the

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE
AT WILLARD'S HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1863.
Subject—"Russia and her People."

To be followed regularly by

REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
W. H. C. HOSMER,
JOHN G. SAXE,
"EDMUND KIRKE,"
GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
E. P. WHIPPLE,
GEO D. PRENTICE, and others.

Terms—Single admission, 50 cents; Course Ticket, admitting one, $2 50; Course Ticket, admitting gentleman and lady, $4. Tickets to be had at the Book Stores and Hotels, and from members of the Lyceum. de10-6t

RECRUITS

WANTED

TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BOUNTY FOR VETERANS.

$432,

$166 of which will be paid in advance.

BOUNTY FOR NEW RECRUITS:

$332,

$166 of which will be paid in advance.

BOUNTY FOR COLORED RECRUITS:

$80,

paid in advance

PERSONS WISHING TO ENLIST

will apply to any of the following

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

S. V. BACON,

Engine Hall, near the Market, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Ninth streets.

J. C. HYDE,

Corner Fourteenth and New York avenue.

C. A. KEASBEY,

H street, near corner of Nineteenth and Pennsylvania avenue.

J. C. PARKER,

Corner of High and Dunbarton streets, Georgetown.

de11-tf

NEW YORK HOTEL, corner Seventh and E—Entrance on Seventh street. Fifty-five neatly furnished, clean and comfortable rooms, with gas, at 50 cents a night; or $3 50 per week. House contains all the modern conveniences.

A very superior Dining Room in the house. de11-1t*

GEO. T. DOWNING, of New York and Newport, wants a House, not far from the Departments, for his business—Catering Confectioner—to supply Dinners and Suppers in his house, or at private residences, and, if the house admits, to take Boarders. He may be communicated with at STEWART & COX'S Hair Dressing Saloon, Willard's Hotel. de11-1t*

LOOK! LOOK!!

BILL OF FARE:

NEW YORK HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS

Seventh and E streets—Entrance on Seventh street.

Roast Turkey, dressing, potatoes, bread and butter	35
Roast Chicken, potatoes, bread and butter	30
Roast Beef, potatoes, bread and butter	25
Roast Lamb, potatoes, bread and butter	25
Roast Pork, potatoes, bread and butter	25
And all other articles in proportion	
Real home made Pie, the best in the city	5
Good Coffee ... 5 | Good Tea	5

de11 1t*

KENDALL

AMBOLINE,

For the Growth and Beautifying of the Hair

OLD SACHEM

TONIC BITTERS,

Don't fail to Try it. de10-tf

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS

ARMY BADGES. ARMY BADGES.
CORPS BADGES. CORPS BADGES.

Send One Dollar, and get one of WYLEMAN'S SILVER BADGES, with your Name, Company, and Regiment beautifully Engraved. These Badges surpass all others in point of beauty and durability, and are only manufactured by

D. WYLEMAN,
Washington Building, cor. 7th St. and Penna. av.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Visiting and Wedding Cards Engraved and Printed. de10-10t*

RUSSIAN FLEET.

A STEAMER

will leave the

FOOT OF SEVENTH STREET,

ON SATURDAY,

and every other day, at 12 o'clock M., and

ON SUNDAY

at 10 and 2 o'clock. This will be a

PLEASANT EXCURSION.

The boat does not touch at any point, but goes round the fleet.

FARE for the round trip 50 cents. No passes required. de5-d&31f

PROPOSALS FOR HAY

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
223 G STREET, WASHINGTON,
December 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate for Five Hundred (500) Tons of good merchantable Hay will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, the 24th day of December, 1863, at 12 M. Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Hay," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Bidders must give their names in full as well as their post office address, and each proposal must be accompanied by an oath of allegiance, and a guarantee, signed by not less than two responsible persons, that if a contract is awarded to the party or parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished for the execution of the contract as proposed. The right to reject any and all proposals that may be made under this advertisement is reserved by the Government, if, in its opinion the public interest require.

If proposals are made by a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the individual who signed the bid will be held responsible for the fulfilment of the contract if his proposal is accepted, and will be required to furnish the above specified guaranty.

The usual form of guaranty must accompany each proposal, and parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give bonds equal in amount to one-half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

If any bidder to whom an award may be made refuses to enter into contract agreeably with the terms of this advertisement, or who, after signing the contract and bond, shall neglect or refuse to execute the same within the time prescribed as well in quality as in quantity, then the Commissary shall have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase in open market, charging such delinquent bidder or contractor with the advance paid over the bid or contract.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, nor will awards be made to any person or persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their agreements or contracts with the Government.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names.

The Hay to be delivered either in Washington or Alexandria, in bales, properly secured, free of all cost of transportation or handling.

All Hay contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected and such as does not prove of a good merchantable quality will be rejected. The Hay will be paid for in such funds as the Government may have on hand to disburse upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the proper officer shall be in funds.

Delivery of the Hay to commence within ten (10) days from the date of the contract, and to be completed by the thirtieth (30th) day of January, 1864.

Proposals must be addressed

S. T. BRIDGES, Captain C. S. V.,
223 G street, Washington, D. C.

de11-12t

AUCTION SALES.

BY W. B. LEWIS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
427 Seventh street, between G and H streets.

GRAND HOLIDAY SALE OF OVER 5(00) LOTS OF GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AT AUCTION.

At our Saloon, 427 Seventh street between G and H, commencing on MONDAY MORNING next, December 14, at 10 o'clock, and continuing every Evening at 7 o'clock.

The stock consists of consignments of—
Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry
Gold Pens and Pencils, Rings, Charms
Silver-plated Ware, as Tea Sets, Castors, Cake and Card Baskets, Butter Dishes, Cups, Salts, Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.
Table Cutlery, as Gold, Ivory Balance handle Dinner and Tea Knives, Carvers, Cocoa and Buffalo Knives and Forks, a good variety of three, four, and six-blade Pocket Cutlery.
China—Cups and Saucers, Vases, Ornaments and Jewel Cases, Lamps, Clocks, and Looking Glasses
Splendid books, as Family Bibles, Photographic Albums, Annuals, and Standard Books, in a variety of styles
Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Work, and Jewelry Boxes

ALSO,

TOYS—TOYS—TOYS.

1000 Lots of French and German Toys, including 500 Wax and other variety of Dolls.

Goods open for inspection and Private Sale during the day.

W. B. LEWIS & CO.,
de11-3t [Star] Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY MORNING, 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at the Hall over Messrs. P. H. Hood & Co.'s Store, Pennsylvania avenue, near corner of Ninth street, where the Goods will be removed from storage for convenience of sale, a large collection of Furniture and House-keeping Goods, comprising—
Rosewood Round and 7 octave Piano Fortes
Parlor Suits, in Brocatel and Reps
Sofas, Tete a Tetes, Parlor and Easy Chairs
Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors
Marble top Sideboards, Centre Tables
Washstands
Dressels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets
Oilcloth, Cocoa Matting, and Rugs
Handsome Marble-top Walnut and Mahogany Bureaus
Walnut Cottage and Plain Bedsteads
Mirror-front Mahogany and Walnut Wardrobes
Feather beds, Pillows, and Bolsters
Hair, Shuck, and Spring Mattresses
Brocatel and Rep-covered Lounges
Ottomans and Easy Chairs
Reception and Mahogany Spring-seat do.
Walnut and Oak Extension Dining Tables
Plated Tea and Dinner Set
Mahogany Side Tables, Round do
Refreshment Tables, stands, Sofa Tables, and Card Tables
Mahogany and Walnut Whatnot and Etagere
Toilet sets, China, Glass, and Crockery Ware
Dining, Cane-seat and Wood seat Chairs
Mahogany Dressing and Plain Bureaus
Large Easy Chair
Cane-seat, Arm and Revolving Chairs
Walnut Bookcase
Mahogany, French, and Cottage Bedsteads
Paintings and Engravings
Bookshelves

Terms cash.

WM. L. WALL & CO.,
de11-3t Auctioneers.

BY J C McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF SUNDRIES AT THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

On MONDAY, December 28, at 11 o'clock, at the Treasury extension, we shall sell,
1 Horse, Buggy, and Harness
150 feet Roofing Slate
300 to 400 new Chester Brick
1000 to 2000 old do do
Large lot of Cement Barrels
Large lot of Sandstone, various dimensions
Several loads of old Lumber and Scantling
9 blocks of Tennessee Marble
Large lot of scrap, wrought, and cast iron and Iron Pipe
Lot of Doors and Frames, with mortice Locks and Hinges
4 tons, more or less, Manilla Rope, old
4 Friction Drums.

Terms cash.

By order of the superintending Architect.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de9 17t [tenkRep] Auctioneers.

BY JAS C McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT THE CORNER OF NORTH L STREET AND FIRST STREET WEST.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 17, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in Square 6 0, fronting on north L street and First street west, at the corner formed by those streets, the whole to be divided into good-sized building Lots.

These Lots are well situated in the immediate vicinity of St. Aloysius Church and the Government Printing Office, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

Terms: One half cash, the remainder in six months, with interest secured by a deed of trust on the premises. Conveyances at the cost of the purchaser.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de9 [Star] Auctioneers.

BY WM L WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
At the Horse Bazaar, 98 south side Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

SUPERIOR PAIR BAY HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY MORNING, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock; we will sell at the Bazaar,

A pair of fine Bay Horses, 5 and 6 years old, sound, gentle, and good roadsters. Will be sold together or separately.

A double extension-top Barouche, nearly new, with pole and shafts.

Also, a Germantown Wagon, with tongue and shafts.

1 set Double Harness, all of which are but little used, being the property of a gentleman having no further use for them.

Terms cash.

WM. L. WALL & CO.,
de9 4t [Star] Auctioneers.

BY W L WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF SCHOONER ALMA AND CARGO.

In virtue of a decree issued from the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, at the foot of Sixth street wharf, on the Potomac river, on the 11th day of December instant, 1863, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Schooner Alma, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture—

1 chronometer,	2 quadrants,
Lot charts,	Log slate,
1 clock,	1 trumpet,
1 piece flannel,	3 pieces calico,
9 pair shoes,	1 piece cotton,
Lot thread,	Lot needles
1 looking glass,	Lot pork.
Lot crackers,	
About 200 cases rum,	
About 1,000 sacks of salt, small size	

The Schooner will be sold immediately after the cargo.

WARD H. LAMON,
U. S. Marshal, District of Columbia,
per WM. L. WALL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

December 5, 1863. [Star] de7-5t

BY JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SECOND STREET WEST BETWEEN D AND C STREETS NORTH.—On Wednesday afternoon, December 16th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell lot 6 in Reservation No. 11, fronting 25 feet on Second street, between B and C streets north, and running back 150 feet to a 35 foot alley, improved on the front by two frame dwelling houses, containing four rooms each under which is a fine ice house, and on the rear by a small frame dwelling, containing four rooms.

This property is well located in the immediate vicinity of the Avenue, principal hotels, Adams' Express Company's warehouse and the depot, and is believed to be valuable as a business location.

Terms $2,000 in cash, the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest secured by deed of trust on the premises.

CHARLES McNAMEE, Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de5-d&S191 [Star] Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Southwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

MINING STOCK AT AUCTION.—In pursuance of a deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December, 1851, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Allegany county, Maryland in Liber N. R., No. 11, folio 6 0, &c., and by direction of the trustee therein named, we will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at our Auction Rooms, in the city of Washington, D. C., for cash, the following stocks, namely:

505	shares in the	Frostburgh Coal Company.
4,565	" "	Whitbers' Mining Company.
500	" "	Allegheny Mining Company.

WM. L. WALL & CO.,
no28 eoth 9ja16 Auctioneers.

BY JAS C McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY ON K STREET, BETWEEN FIFTEENTH STREET AND VERMONT AVENUE.

On SATURDAY next the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., we shall sell, on the premises, Lots 3 and 4, in Davidson's subdivision of Square No. 216, fronting 66 feet on K street and running back 120 feet to a 15-foot alley; Lot 3 being improved by two neat and substantial frame tenements.

This property is eligibly located in a most desirable part of the city, within a few blocks of the President's house and faces the space at the intersection of Vermont avenue and K streets, recently improved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in six and nine months, secured by deed of trust.

All conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

DAVID A. HURR, Trustee.
JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de5-d&S81 Auctioneers.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1863.—Will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesdays, the 9th and 23d of December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city—

A lot of public Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
no28-2W Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1863.

On the first and third WEDNESDAYS, 2d and 16th of December, 1863, will be sold at public auction, at the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro Point, near this city, a large lot of

CAVALRY HORSES,

condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

dl-14t C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, Corner of Sixth and L street, Taught by MISS HUTCHINS, of Boston, Massachusetts. de3-5t*

FOR SALE—A blooded Filly, four years old next spring, a well-broken and beautiful animal for a boy or man of light weight. Apply at the Navy-yard gate, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. no28-12t*

WANTS.

WANTED—An intelligent Boy. One accustomed to read manuscript. Apply at the Chronicle office. de11

WANTED—A Partner in the Military Furnishing Business. A person who would take entire charge of the business for a few months, a good arrangement can be made. Address Business, at this office. de11 1t*

WANTED—A Stable in good order, with four or five stalls and carriage room for two buggies, situated between Eleventh and Sixteenth streets and Pennsylvania avenue and K street. Address, stating terms, Box No. 321 Post Office. A first rate tenant, and punctual payment of rent are guaranteed. de11-3t*

WANTED—Permanent Board, in a private family for five persons. Three rooms would be required. References exchanged. Address W. H. D., Chronicle office. de9 3t*

WANTED—A good colored Cook, man or woman. Southwest corner of H and Twenty-first streets. Liberal wages given. de9 3t*

BILLIARD TABLE WANTED.—Must be one of Phelan's Patent Tables, in good order and complete. Apply at the METROPOLITAN CLUB HOUSE, corner of Fifteenth and H streets, between the hours of 3 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. de9 3t*

WANTED—One copy of the SUNDAY CHRONICLE, date of Nov. 22, 1863. de9 tf

10,000 AGENTS WANTED—Soldiers, Sutlers and others in and out of the Army, to sell our new National Battle Pins and Medals of Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Banks, McClellan, Gillmore, Foster, etc. The above Pins have a fac-simile photograph of the above victorious Generals of the Army of the United States varying only in dates of the same. The beauty of this is its adaptability to any person who has been in the battle named in the margin of each Pin. By getting a miniature likeness of themselves and inserting in the place of the general, as a gift to their friends, a living record to be handed down from generation to generation, of the most gallant acts ever recorded in any land. Each Pin is sold at ... Every soldier should secure this Battle Pin and present to his friends, so that, living or dead, he will ever be in remembrance.

Agents are now making from $500 to $1000 per month. Samples and circulars will be sent on receipt of $1.

Apply to or address J. BARNET & CO., No. 327 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. de4-tf

WANTED.—A person who understands farming and gardening can hear of a good situation by addressing Box 199 City Post Office. To one thoroughly qualified liberal wages will be paid. A married man without children preferred. Best of reference required. [Star] oc13-tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE AND RENT—The Furniture of a three-story house, containing eleven rooms, with privilege of renting the house for a period of not less than six months. Inquire at this office for further particulars. de11 3t*

FOR SALE—A Manufacturing Establishment that will return the capital invested in six months, and can be extended to One Hundred Thousand Dollars per year in this city and vicinity. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. For further information address Box 81, Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had. de11-6t*

FOR SALE—A Valuable Farm, on the Washington Railroad, twenty two miles from Washington, a quarter of a mile from a station, contains 15 acres, well-limed. Improvements—Dwelling four years built, contains 10 rooms, ceiling 12 feet high, large new Barn, &c. Commutation tickets, sold by the railroad company, enables office-holders to Washington to live at this point as conveniently as in the city, and at a saving of 200 per cent. Apply to

E. BANNON,
31 Saint Paul street, Baltimore.

de11-10t*

FOR SALE—A fine Young Mare, 11 hands high, 7 years old; warranted perfectly sound, and works well in harness. Apply at No. 5 2 K street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. de11 3t*

TO RENT—Two Parlors and one Bedroom, near Willard's Hotel, comfortably furnished, in a private family, where there are no children. Breakfast if required. Apply to F. WHITE & CO., Grocers, corner F and Thirteenth streets. de11 3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—A convenient and elegant suite of Furnished first door rooms, with an additional Bedroom, if desired, may be obtained on application at No. 27 Four and a-half street between Pennsylvania avenue and C street. de1 6t*

A HOUSE FOR RENT, Furnished or Unfurnished, containing seven rooms situated near the avenue and about midway between the Post Office and Treasury Department. Terms moderate. Address immediately "W. G.," P. O., Washington, D. C. de10-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—A pleasantly Furnished Parlor and Chamber communicating, with fire and gas, will be rented at a moderate price to gentlemen who desire to rent for the session of Congress. Location central—near the avenue and Pennsylvania avenue. No. 390 I street, corner of Fifteenth street. de10 3t*

RARE CHANCE.—For sale a Restaurant in one of the best locations in the city. For further particulars inquire corner Seventeenth and K sts. de10-6t*

TO RENT—A well Furnished House, in a most eligible location, being nearly opposite the Patent Office. Would be rented low to a mess of Members, and, if required, a suitable person would rent is to superintend. Address immediately, Box 90, Post Office, stating where to be seen. de10 2t

TO LET—A very fine STORE, on Seventh street, near Post and Patent Offices. Excellent stand for almost any business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at the Gosling House, 247 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. de9 3t

TO BE LET—A commodious Brick Stable, with four stalls, and carriage room. Water is introduced in stable. Apply at the METROPOLITAN CLUB HOUSE, corner of Fifteenth and H streets, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. de9 3t*

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—Ground for Lease. That large and well situated lot of ground, and unfinished building, on E street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, called the Fletcher Property, is for rent or lease for a term of years. Proposals for ten days will be received and information given by William McLean, at his Lumber Yard, corner of Thirteenth and Canal streets. no24 w1m10t

FOR RENT.—Members of Congress, or others, can be accommodated with one floor or the entire House, well furnished, gas and water, within one square of Capitol. Address P. O. box 161. no30 m-wf12t*

FOR SALE—The Lease and Good-will of the New York Hotel, situated on C street, between Four and a-half and Sixth streets west. This house is well furnished, contains from 25 to 30 rooms, and to one desirous of engaging in the business presents a rare opportunity. Inquire of J. M. BECKER, at Green's Restaurant, corner of Eighth and E streets, or at the Hotel. de9 6t*

FOR RENT—Several Rooms, suitable for offices or sleeping apartments. Inquire at McKelden's Bakery, 4 6 Seventh street, three doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. de9 12t*

LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, for gentlemen or families, at New York prices, in a pleasant location, near Pennsylvania avenue, southwest corner of H and Twenty-first streets. Table board $5 per week. de9 6t*

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Eligibly located within half a square of Pennsylvania avenue, and between Willard's and the Kirkwood House. For further particulars apply at Lake's, 370 Penna. avenue, under Metropolitan Hotel. de9-3t

FOR RENT, with Board, at 432 G street, a suite of Parlors, newly furnished, and fitted up as a sitting room and bedroom. Also, a well furnished chamber, suited for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. de9-3t*

FOR SALE—A Restaurant and Bar, on Pennsylvania avenue. Everything complete. Lease for four years, and doing a good business. Inquire of JAMES MOGAN, Esq., Commission Merchant, No. 65 Louisiana avenue. de8 6t*

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The large building situated in the city of Baltimore, on the southwest corner of Pratt and Hanover streets, known as the ADAMS' HOUSE. This building is now in good order, and has all the modern improvements suitable for a first class hotel. There are about eighty rooms, a large hall opening on Pratt street, and a private entrance from Hanover street. The location is in the heart of the city and within a few minutes' walk of the Baltimore and Washington railroad depot. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to

ALEXANDER YEARLEY & SON,
15 ... Paul street, Baltimore.

de6 1t 6td

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS will be rented separately to gentlemen only. Pleasantly situated on Massachusetts avenue; gas and water in both rooms; within ten minutes' walk of Patent and Post Offices. Will be rented low to responsible parties. References required. Address R. W. E., Chronicle office. de4 4t*

FOR SALE—A valuable GRIST MILL in Georgetown, D. C., fronting seventy-five feet, more or less, on Water street, between Frederick and Market streets, and extending to the Canal. Its capacity is from 200 to 250 barrels of flour per day.

Also, a three story Warehouse, adjoining the mill on the east side.

For further particulars inquire of WALTER S. COX, 101 Gay st., Georgetown, or 40 Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C. de5-12t*

TO RENT—A Large FURNISHED ROOM, on Capitol Hill, in a good location, suitable for a Member of Congress. Apply at 572 New Jersey avenue, below B street. de1 tf

FOR RENT—Two large Rooms, connected with folding doors, furnished. Apply at 6 4 I street north, between Fourth and Fifth. de2 tf

FOR RENT—A comfortable furnished house, having modern conveniences, located in the First ward. Immediate possession given. For particulars, address Box 239 P. O. de1 tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WASHINGTON.

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. oc23-tf

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. Kline, No. 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, No. 4586. se18-3m*

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE,
Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER .... DIRECTOR

GRAND INTERNATIONAL COMPLIMENTARY
BENEFIT!
TENDERED TO
LEONARD GROVER

By the English, French, Russian, Swiss, German, Arabian, and American Artistes in his employment.

THE RAVEL-MARINETTI AND MARZETTI TROUPE,
WONDERFUL BEDOUIN ARABS,
THE DRAMATIC COMPANY AND GRAND ORCHESTRA

Upon which occasion
The Secretary of State, Dignitaries,
Ambassadors, Ministers,
and Representatives of the several nations, together with the
ADMIRAL AND OFFICERS ENTIRE OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET,
have in the kindest manner signified their intention of being present.

A MAGNIFICENT BILL OF PERFORMANCE.
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11.

At a quarter to 8 precisely,
GRAND OVERTURE, KOPPITZ AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Performance will commence for the first time, with a magnificent act entitled
LE COQUETISSE, on the
CORDA TENDUI
with artistic evolutions by Master Paul Martinetti.

GRAND DIVERTISEMENT.
BY THE WORLD'S WONDER,
THE GREAT BEDOUIN ARAB TROOPE.

After which the beautiful ballet entitled
THE VIVANDIERE.

MARVELLOUS AERIAL EXERCISES BY
FRANCOIS SIEGRIST and his son, MAST. GEORGE,
aged only 4½ years.

To conclude with the fine comic pantomime of
GODENSKY; OR,
THE SKATERS OF WILNA,
with a grand Skating Scene by the whole company.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress and Parquette Circle	50 Cents
Orchestra Chairs	75 Cents
Family Circle	25 Cents

Seats may be secured during the day at the Box Office. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, the celebrated Fairy Pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Don Quixote." It

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,
TENTH STREET, ABOVE E
JOHN T. FORD .... Proprietor and Manager.
(Also of Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore.)

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11th.
BENEFIT OF
MISS ADA WEBB,
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
THE WEBB SISTERS.
TWO NEW AND SPARKLING PLAYS
THIS EVENING,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

Beauty	Miss Ada Webb
John Quill	Mr C B Bishop

THE POST OF HONOR.

Mrs Claremont	Miss Emma Webb
Mr Claremont	Mr J A Herne

To-morrow (SATURDAY) a splendid bill.
On Monday
MR JAS. H HACKETT
AS FALSTAFF.

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE
AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets.
And under the National Hotel.

MR JOHN K. GOODALL'S Fashionable Dancing Academy, Eleventh street, near the avenue. Private lessons any hour. Academy for Children and Ladies, Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's Class, Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 P. M. The beautiful Sceptre exercise for children and ladies; also, the Indian Club exercise for gentlemen. Lessons on the Violin and Violoncello. Private families attended. Mrs. Goodall continues to give lessons in singing and on the piano-forte. oc16 d&S1m*

NEW BOOKS.

DIARIES FOR 1864.

1864

DIARIES.

Our stock of Diaries for 1864 is now complete, embracing over Seventy-five styles.

Sutlers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Sent by mail postage free.

PHILP & SOLOMONS,
Metropolitan Book Store,
332 Pennsylvania avenue.

de11-6t

KIRK'S CHARLES THE BOLD.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, DECEMBER 15,

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD,

DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

BY

JOHN FOSTER KIRK.

TWO VOLS. 8vo.

Muslin, uncut, on white paper .... $5 00 per vol.
Half Morocco, with Vellum Cloth Sides and Gilt Top, on Tinted Laid Paper... $1 50 per vol.

The remarkable epoch treated by Mr. Kirk is full of grand historical figures, and by his narrative an entirely new light is thrown on some of the most important events in Charles' career. His position as the "Napoleon of the Middle Ages" is fully indicated, and the influence is traced both of his ambition and of his fall upon the destinies of the principal European States.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY says:

"We have no hesitation in assigning to Mr. Kirk's most interesting narrative a place with the great achievements of genius in the department he has chosen to fill. His advent among historians will be welcomed the world over."

From DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

"The author will take his stand at once among the great writers of his land and time."

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
de11-6t Publishers, Philadelphia.

JUST OPENED.

A large and carefully selected assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

New and elegant styles, from 50 cents to $50.

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de11 6tdlt5 [Rep] 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS!!

In great variety—all sizes and styles—Velvet, Turkey Morocco, &c.

Published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de11 6tlt5 [Rep] 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LISTS, for 1864. Philadelphia and New York styles.

Just received and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de11 6tlt5 [Rep] 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

BIBLES AND EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, in great variety, in Velvet, Turkey Morocco, &c. Just received and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de11 6tdlt5 [Rep] 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

HOW TO MAKE BRIGHT HOURS ON WINTRY DAYS.

NEW BOOKS worth having and worth reading.

The largest and best selection of Books for Children and Youth ever offered in the city of Washington. Also, Dissected Maps, Games, Toy Books, &c.

Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes and Travelling Bags, Chess and Boards, Stereoscopes and Views.

Photograph Albums—a very large and fine assortment and at exceedingly low prices.

At the Book and Stationery Store of

WM. BALLANTYNE,
de9-wfm6t 498 Seventh street, between D and E.

JUST PUBLISHED—An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, from the Commencement of the Thirty-fifth to the end of the Thirty-seventh Congress; completing Brightly's United States Digest to the present time. By Frederick C. Brightly, Esq. For sale at

W. H. & O. H. MORRISON'S,
de9 3t Nos. 4 8 and 410 Pennsylvania avenue.

NEW BOOKS!!! NEW BOOKS!!!

Queen Mab. By Julia Kavanagh. $1 50
Rachel Ray. By Anthony Trollope. Paper, 50 cts.
The Old Franklin Almanac for 1864. 25c.

Photograph Albums in great variety—many of them new patterns—from $1 up to $50.

Just published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de6-11 S6tdlf 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE, arranged for Photographic Portraits. Just received and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
de6-1tS6t11f 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

MASONIC ALMANAC, 1864.

For sale at CHAS. H. ANDERSON'S,
de3-d&t10. 458 Seventh street, opposite P. O.

DIARIES FOR 1864,

FOR REGISTERING EVENTS.

A valuable pocket companion, containing almanac, population of the United States, rates of postage, distance and time by railroad from New York to the principal places in the United States, stamp duties, record of battles and other important events from the commencement of the rebellion to the present time, blank space for every day in the year, cash account for each month, and bills payable and receivable for each month.

Commence the new year with a diary. Fifty different kinds, in various styles of binding, for sale at

SHILLINGTON'S BOOK STORE,
Odeon Building, corner 4½ street and Penna. ave. ne,
de6 1t Std Washington.

CUBA CIGARS.—Cigars from 1,000 to 47,000, of Pigment tobacco, for sale at a low price for cash. Apply to JOSE FICA-O HIJO, 413 Twelfth street, between G and H sts. de9-12t*

AMUSEMENTS.

CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY,
THE POPULAR
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street.
In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.
SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT
WILLIAM E. SINN .... Manager and Proprietor.

NATIONAL AMUSEMENT CAPITOL.
GRAND CONGRESS OF ILLUSTRIOUS ARTISTES.
ASTOUNDING AUGMENTATION OF ATTRACTION.
AMERICA'S GREAT LEADING MUSIC HALL

will render especially brilliant and memorable the GATHERING WEEK OF OUR COUNTRY'S SAGES,

with a BILL OF SPLENDOR WORTHY THE EVENT.

In furtherance of which the Manager announces, with satisfaction, an engagement with, and the appearance of, the

GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE,

composed of the

FIRST ARTISTES IN THE WORLD!
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI,

whose well-known

BRILLIANT SUCCESSION OF TRIUMPHS

in the First Theatres of Europe and America have established her claims to preeminence in her profession, and stamped her indisputably

THE GREATEST LIVING DANSEUSE.
MONS. TOPHOFF,
MONS. TOPHOFF,
MONS. TOPHOFF,
MONS. TOPHOFF,

the great male Dancer of the present day, whose name stands second to none in the annals of Terpsichorean fame.

JULIA MORTIMER,
JULIA MORTIMER,
JULIA MORTIMER,
JULIA MORTIMER,

the glorious Beauty, and embodiment of Melody and Grace.

MILLIE FOWLER,
MILLIE FOWLER,
MILLIE FOWLER,
MILLIE FOWLER,

the justly celebrated beautiful and talented London Danseuse.

CLARA FOWLER,
CLARA FOWLER,
CLARA FOWLER,
CLARA FOWLER,

the charming representative of English beauty and artistic grace.

THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
THIS EVENING,

will be performed the great Pantomime Ballet, entitled

ESMERALDA;
OR,
THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME.

Characters by Mons. Tophoff, Misses Millie and Clara Fowler, assisted by the Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

First week of the operatic Ethiopian Comedian,
BILLY EMERSON.

First week of the pleasing Danseuses from the New York Theatres,
MISS LIZZIE WALBY AND MISS CREED.

An entirely new and original Vocal and Terpsichorean Duo, entitled the
ORANGE GIRLS OF VENICE,
by Misses Julia Mortimer and Millie Fowler.

Several original Comic Songs and a favorite Irish Character by
G. R. EDESON.

New Ethiopian Walk Around by the beautiful Brunette,
LU DONNELLY.

Negro Novel Eccentricities, by the great Sable Duo,
EAGAN AND EDWARDS.

Delightful Dances, Poses, Groupings, &c., by Misses
LILLIE BRANDON, KATE HARRISON,
JULIA RICHMOND, LUCY CLIFTON,
M'LLE JENNIE, M'LLE GERALDINE,
LA PETITE ELLA, &c., &c.

Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Extravaganzas, &c., by
H. W. WILLIAMS, J. S. CLARKE,
MONS. SOL, C. W. SWAGGART,
T. BROWN, &c.

The performance will conclude with the lively Comic Drama in one act, founded on incidents of the present war, entitled the

FORTUNES OF WAR;
OR, THE BOY OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Admission as usual. [illegible] Private boxes holding six persons, $5.

Doors open at ½ before 7 o'clock. Performances at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,

REGULAR SERIES [illegible] AT 2 O'CLOCK NOON,
at 2 o'clock.

Admission [illegible]

V[illegible]

Fronting Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.
Hamblin & Co. .... Proprietors
Fitz Simmons .... Stage Manager and Advertiser

ALWAYS IN THE ASCENDANT!

THIS EVENING

The exciting thrilling play,
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
M'LLE CHERRIE PETRIE AS JULIETTA.

The beautiful artistic ballet
THE PAINTER'S ILLUSION,
M'LLE WINDLE, MONS. BAPTISTIN,
and the grand combination of Dancers and Pantomimists.

The screaming farce,
THE COUNTRY COUSIN,
HARRY CLIFFORD, JENNIE ALLEN,
and the Star Company.

The laughable comedietta,
THE RUSH IN BALL,
sustained by a brilliant cast.

With a diversified performance, all in one bill, making this great establishment the resort of the people far and near.

WEDNESDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

Doors open at 7—commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. de10-3t

LOST AND FOUND

CHEAP LODGING—At the New York Hotel, corner Seventh and E—Entrance on Seventh street. Good single rooms clean and comfortable, with gas, at 50 cents. The house contains [illegible] rooms, and will be found one of the most comfortable and economical sleeping places in the city of Washington. de11-1t*

STOLEN, on the evening of the 5th inst., from in front of the office of the Chief Quartermaster's Cavalry Bureau, a [illegible] HORSE, 15 hands high, [illegible]. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse and equipments.

$25 REWARD—Lost, last evening, at the Depot, or between there and [illegible] street, a GOLD FOB DIAMOND PIN. The above reward will be paid [illegible] W. EDMONDS. de-tf

BOARDING

LOST—Transportation Papers, belonging to G. W. Seabold [illegible]. de11 1t*

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board in a Philadelphia family, at 413 F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also two or three table boarders. de11 3t*

ROOM WITH BOARD.—A Furnished Front Room with Grand Gallery, [illegible] Tenth street [illegible]. Terms $30 per month. de9 3t*

BOARD.—Handsomely furnished rooms [illegible] Twenty-first and Twenty-second. de9 3t*

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—Two furnished rooms with board in a private family, wanted by a gentleman and wife [illegible].

THE HOUSE No. 373 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, has been taken by the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. [illegible] de11-tf

JOHN H. SIMMONS,
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH STOCK.
No. 348 Pennsylvania Ave ue,
(Entrance, No. 211 C street)
Washington, D. C.
Branch of the Philadelphia Depot. de2 6t*

DR. A. PATZE,
425 E STREET, BETWEEN 7th AND 8th STS.
de9-3t* Opposite the General Post Office.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., November [illegible].—NOTICE.—The Public Sale at Quartermaster's [illegible] Wednesday the 2d of December, is postponed until Wednesday, the 16th.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
no23-16t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

(Continued from first page.)

From lands	1,000,000 00	
From miscellaneous sources	5,000,000 00	
	$206,636,539 93	

EXPENDITURES.

Balance of former appropriations estimated to be unexpended on the 1st of July, 1864	$300,000,000 00	
For civil service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	27,973,194 81	
Interior Department, Pensions, and Indians	9,631,304 73	
War Department	586,204,127 77	
Navy Department	142,513,785 40	
Interest on public debt	85,337,678 15	
	$1,151,615,068 86	
Of this amount it may be estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th of June, 1865, the sum of	400,000,000 00	
Aggregate for the year	$751,615,068 86	
The estimated receipts, as before stated, for that year are placed at	206,636,539 93	
Leaving to be provided for by loans	$544,978,545 93	

No. 4.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds.

The receipts into the treasury were as follows:

From customs, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1862	$23,041,738 32	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1862	23,204,000 41	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1863	15,443,631 37	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1863	17,219,980 08	$69,059,642 40
From sales of public lands, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1862	$22,171 04	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1862	8,422 36	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1863	30,431 92	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1863	106,679 85	167,617 17
From direct tax		1,485,103 61
From internal revenue		37,640,787 95
From miscellaneous and incidental sources		3,046,615 35
From United States fractional currency		20,192,456 00
From two-years 6 per cent Treasury notes, under act of March 2, 1861		1,022 00
From 6 per cent twenty-years bonds, under act of July 17, 1861		78,600 00
From 7 3-10 three years coupon bonds, under acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861		17,363,650 00
From 5-20 years bonds, under act of February 25, 1862		175,037,250 44
From stock for Washington and Oregon war debt		145,000 00
From United States notes, under act of February 25, 1862		361,200,000 00
From certificates of indebtedness, under acts of March 1 and 17, 1862		157,479,387 92
From temporary loans, under acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862		115,826,702 21
Total receipts		$888,082,128 05
Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1862		13,043,546 81
Total means		$901,125,674 86

The expenditures for the year were as follows:

For Congress, including books	$2,262,610 91	
For executive	2,815,543 18	
For judiciary	1,068,156 71	
For government in the Territories	192,400 18	
For officers of the mint and branches, and assay office at New York	79,421 86	
For assistant treasurers and their clerks	77,358 09	
For supervising and local inspectors, &c.	83,510 67	
For surveyors-general and their clerks	88,207 25	
Total civil list		6,830,618 78

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

For salaries of ministers, &c.	$335,982 30	
For salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of legation	63,430 33	
For salaries of consuls-general, &c., including loss in exchange	412,391 84	
For salaries of secretaries of legation to China and Japan, as interpreters	1,390 11	
For salaries of interpreters to consuls in China	3,706 04	
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of consuls in the Turkish dominions	3,928 44	
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	30,007 87	
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	111,186 06	
For office rent of consuls who are not allowed to trade	31,873 39	
For purchase of blank books, stationery, &c., for consuls	42,732 50	
For salaries of marshals of consular courts in Japan and rent of premises, &c.	9,280 59	
For relief and protection of American seamen	148,500 00	
For bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime	3,578 00	
For expenses of acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck	2,000 00	
For compensation of commissioner and interpreter under convention with New Granada	12,000 28	
For compensation of commissioner and interpreter under convention with Costa Rica	5,378 88	
For compensation of commissioner, &c., to run and mark the boundary between the United States and British possessions bounding on Washington Territory	13,793 19	
For prosecution of work including pay of commissioner, per first article of reciprocity treaty with Great Britain	6,000 00	
For carrying into effect the convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru for the settlement of claims, under act of March 3, 1863	2,000 00	
For expenses of executing the neutrality act of April 12, 1818	2,499 46	
	1,281,854 83	
From which deduct repayments on account of appropriations under which there were no expenditures during the year	441 92	
Total foreign intercourse		1,281,413 06

MISCELLANEOUS.

For mint establishments	$600,074 30	
For contingent expenses under the act for safe-keeping of the public revenue	44,330 40	
For compensation to persons designated to receive and keep the public revenue	1,042 74	
For compensation to special agents to examine the books, &c., in the several depositories	3,651 96	
For building vaults and additional security to the public funds in sixty six depositories	2,630 00	
For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States	172,400 00	
For survey of the western coast of the United States	75,000 00	
For survey of the Florida reefs and keys	20,000 00	
For publishing observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States	4,000 00	
For pay and rations of engineers of steamers used in the coast survey	6,000 00	
For repairs of vessels used in the coast survey	4,000 00	
For payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	43,955 28	
For claims not otherwise provided for	4,583 70	
For expenses of the Smithsonian Institute, under act August 10, 1846	30,910 14	
For supplying deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department	349,515 96	
For services of the California central route	900,000 00	
For running a line to connect the triangulation of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico	4,000 00	
For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph	58,687 83	
For preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the Government	4,000 00	
For quieting certain land titles in the State of Maine	37,230 00	
For collection of agricultural statistics	60,000 00	
For purchase of blank checks for the use of the offices of the assistant treasurers of the United States	2,000 00	
For constructing burglar-proof vaults for the assistant treasurer at New York, and fire proof file-cases for the collector at New York, and for incidental expenses of a change of location of their offices	106,563 83	
For continuation of the Treasury building	371,714 87	
For General Post Office extension	3,396 95	
For building post offices, court-houses, &c., including purchase of sites	82,740 01	
For compensation of prize commissioners and other expenses connected therewith, under act of July 16, 1862	24,554 28	
For salaries of commissioners in insurrectionary districts in the United States, clerks, &c., under act February 13, 1863	8,409 29	
For compensation to H. K. Brown and others for thirteen months' services as art commissioners	8,000 00	
For detection and bringing to trial persons engaged in counterfeiting the coin, &c., of the United States	9,033 94	
For the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia	893,400 50	
For expenses, commissions, &c., to carry into effect acts for a national loan	1,772,456 09	
For allowance or drawback on articles on which internal duties or tax has been paid	621,807 27	
For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	3,235,930 67	
For repayments to importers the excess of deposits from ascertained duties	3,292,770 59	
For debentures on drawbacks, bounties or allowances	1,095,158 38	
For debentures and other charges, under act October 16, 1857	7,027 24	
For refunding duties on arms imported by States	11,705 00	
For refunding duties under the act extending the warehouse system	4,637 60	
For additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c.	4,115 05	
For salaries of special examiners of drugs	4,527 85	
For support and maintenance of lighthouses, &c.	892,069 42	
For building lighthouses, &c., and for beacons, buoys, &c.	18,906 01	
For life boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c.	12,157 10	
For marine hospital establishment	184,033 00	
For building marine hospitals, including repairs, &c.	3,472 84	
For building custom-houses, including repairs	100,171 79	
For purchase or construction of steam or sailing revenue cutters	63,749 84	
For expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands	111,324 06	
For surveys of public lands	74,349 85	
For surveying public and private land claims in California	19,032 88	
For preparing unfinished records of public and private surveys to be transferred to the State authorities	3,425 76	
For services of special counsel, &c., in defending the title to public property in California	24,300 00	
For rent of surveyor-general's offices, &c.	13,511 30	
For repayments of lands erroneously sold	12,547 35	
For indemnity for swamp lands sold to individuals	37,159 78	
For five per centum to the State of Minnesota	943 07	
For expenses of taking the eighth census	139,977 03	
For expenses of taking census in Territory of Colorado	2,292 68	
For suppression of the slave trade	31,320 41	
For colonization of persons of African descent residing in the District of Columbia	25,420 00	
For United States Capitol extension	286,500 00	
For new dome of the United States Capitol	103,859 21	
For completing the Washington aqueduct	62,000 00	
For alterations and repairs of buildings in Washington, improvement of grounds, &c.	60,309 61	
For compensation of public gardener, gate keepers, watchmen, laborers, &c.	25,384 00	
For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan police	83,000 00	
For lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c., with gas	80,077 17	
For penitentiary in the District of Columbia	19,919 93	
For asylum of insane of District of Columbia and army and navy of the United States	47,500 00	
For Columbian Institute for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind for the District of Columbia	15,630 00	
For support of transient paupers in the District of Columbia	4,154 00	
For Potomac and Eastern Branch bridges, compensation of draw keeper, &c.	17,005 76	
For patent fund	300,977 31	
For expense of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents	6,000 00	
For relief of sundry individuals	35,902 38	
For some work of art to be executed by Hiram Powers	8,000 00	
For sundry items	15,221 70	
Total miscellaneous		15,671,890 24

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

For Indian Department	$3,140,194 44	
For pensions, military	908,272 10	
For pensions, naval	167,567 39	
For relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous	496 60	
Total Interior Department		4,216,520 79

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

For pay of the army proper	$5,179,190 39	
For pay of volunteers	201,270,435 79	
For subsistence of volunteers and regulars	60,161,734 37	
For quartermaster's department	230,003,029 97	
For arms, ordnance, &c.	42,746,111 31	
For organizing volunteers and payment of bounty	19,774,091 10	
For expenses of recruiting	300,222 81	
For medical and hospital department	11,598,796 63	
For forts, arsenals, armories, &c.	4,300,238 77	
For refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers	2,044,263 25	
For arms, &c., for loyal citizens in revolted States	517,000 00	
For Military Academy at West Point	65,000 00	
For miscellaneous	2,307,772 08	
Total War Department		599,298,600 83

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

For pay of the navy	$12,436,016 48	
For construction and repair	22,272,203 34	
For ordnance, &c.	6,515,900 86	
For provisions and clothing	4,163,764 81	
For equipment and recruiting	3,071,300 05	
For contingencies of the navy	2,002,048 82	
For yards and docks	1,431,891 00	
For marine corps	886,082 32	
For medicine and surgery	155,291 37	
For navigation, &c.	82,630 82	
For Naval Academy	29,016 07	
For relief of sundry individuals	31,063 07	
Total Navy Department		63,211,105 27
Total expenditures, exclusive of the public debt		$690,930,143 07

PUBLIC DEBT.

For interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes	24,729,846 61	
For redemption of stock, loan of 1842	2,690,743 30	
For reimbursement of Treasury notes issued under acts prior to July 22, 1846	50 00	
For payment of Treasury notes issued under act December 23, 1857	64,800 00	
For payment of Treasury notes issued under act December 17, 1860	8,700 00	
For payment of Treasury notes issued under act March 2, 1861	2,144,350 00	
For redemption of 7-30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861	71,900 00	
For redemption of United States notes, under act July 17, 1861	56,177,200 00	
For redemption of United States notes, under act February 25, 1862	7,030,000 00	
For redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	80,509,756 22	
For redemption of United States stock, Washington and Oregon war debt	340,000 00	
For reimbursement of temporary loans, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	67,516,905 43	
Total public debt		205,810,451 66
Total expenditures		$895,796,630 65
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1863		5,329,044 21

RECAPITULATION.

Aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863		$888,082,128 05
Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1862		13,043,546 81
Total means		$901,125,674 86
From which deduct amount received from new loans and disbursed during the year on account of funded or temporary debt, and therefore only a nominal receipt or expenditure		181,086,635 07
Amount of receipts other than for new loans to pay existing debt		$720,039,039 79
Aggregate expenditures for the year	$895,796,630 65	
Deduct reimbursements from proceeds of new loans of permanent and temporary debt	181,086,635 07	
Amount of disbursements for the year, exclusive of reimbursements, as above		714,709,995 58
Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1863, as above		$5,329,044 21

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 27, 1863.

No. 5.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending September 30, 1863, exclusive of trust funds.

RECEIPTS.

Customs		$22,362,018 42
Sales of public lands		138,163 00
Internal revenue		17,369,713 50
Miscellaneous		641,543 04
United States notes, under act Feb 25, 1862		15,452,000 00
5-20 years bonds, under act Feb 25, 1862		84,639,823 51
Six per cent twenty years bonds, under acts July 17 and August 5, 1861		241,500 00
Two years 6 per cent interest-bearing Treasury notes, under act March 3, 1863		13,000,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862		14,365,000 00
Temporary loans, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862		32,650,013 54
		$201,877,558 49

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse, miscellaneous		$7,216,939 31
Interior, (Pensions and Indians)		1,711,271 56
War		144,537,473 92
Navy		18,311,615 86
Interest on the public debt, including treasury notes	$4,253,029 37	
Redemption of stock, loan of 1842	60,000 00	
Redemption of Oregon war debt	5,300 00	
Redemption of 7 30 coupon bonds, under act July 17, 1861	5,000 00	
Redemption of United States notes, under act of July 17, 1861	1,258,500 00	
Redemption of United States notes, under act February 25, 1862	337,279 02	
Redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts March 1 and 17, 1862	13,345,304 18	
Redemption of temporary loan, under acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	37,205,017 44	
Redemption of postage and other stamps, under act July 17, 1862	1,229,800 00	
Redemption of treasury notes, under act December 23, 1857	500 00	
Redemption of treasury notes, under act March 3, 1861	104,300 00	64,904,278 97
		$236,731,083 01

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 27, 1863.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW BOOKS!! NEW BOOKS!!!

My Farm of Edgewood, by Ike Marvel. $1 60.
Reveries of a Bachelor, by Ike Marvel. $1 25.
Dream Life, a Fable of the Seasons. $1 25.
The Yankee Boy from Home. $1 25.
Merivale's History of the Romans. Vol. I, $2.
Speeches and Lectures of Wendell Phillips $2 50.
Hospital Sketches, by L. M. Alcott. 50 cents.
Just published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer
334 Pennsylvania avenue.
no3-tf

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.

Scott's Military Dictionary, $5
Casey's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols. $3 60
Cavalry Tactics, (by authority) 3 vols. $3 50
United States Tactics for Colored Troops, $1 50
United States Infantry and Rifle Tactics, with questions, By Lieut Col B B Wilson. $1 10
Army Officer's Pocket Companion, $1 50
Jomini's Art of War, $1 50
Schalk's Art of War, $1 75
Schalk's Campaign of 1862, '63, $1 75
Coppee's Evolutions of the Line, 50c
do Battalion Drill, 50c
do Field Manual of Courts-Martial, 75c
Revised Army Regulations to June, 1863, $1 60
Ordnance Manual, $2 50
Instructions in Field Artillery, $3 50
Manual of Heavy Artillery, 75c
Roberts's Hand-Book of Artillery. New edition. $1
Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, $4
Patten's Artillery Drill, 25c
do Cavalry Drill, 25c
do Infantry Drill—two parts in one—50c
Company Clerk, $1
Rebellion Record—from 1860 to October, 1863, with Maps, 25c
Commissary Blank Books, regulation size, made on good paper
Field Order Books, 75c
Sergeants' Roll Books, 75c
New Gospel of Peace—parts 1st and 2d—20c each
Seamanship. By Luce. $10

☞ The above, and all Military and Naval Books mailed free of charge on receipt of publishers prices.
Catalogues of Naval, Military, and Miscellaneous Books sent by mail, when requested, free of charge.

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
334 Pennsylvania av.
no14-d&3tf

PHILP & SOLOMONS,
BOOKSELLERS, ARMY STATIONERS,
PRINTERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
332 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Have constantly on hand—
All Military and Naval Works
New and recent Publications
Army Stationery, all kinds
Field Order Books
Field Manifold Writers
Company Roll Books
General Order Files
Time Books
Army Pay Tables
Field Glasses
Field Copying Presses
Abstract Papers
Pension and Bounty Blanks
Record books for use at headquarters by Assistant Adjutant Generals.
Blank-books made, and Printing done to order on very short notice.
All Printed Books sent by mail free of postage. oc31-tf

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
CHESTNUT STREET,
Between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

The best business-man's house in the city, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal Banks, Banking Houses, Custom House, Post Office, and the Jobbing Houses. (de7 3m) HENRY NEIL.

JUST ARRIVED, per schooner J. W. Brick, a cargo of New York State choice winter Apples. Will be sold low, in lots to suit purchasers. Inquire on board schooner, at Libbie's Dock, foot of Jefferson street, Georgetown.
de6-5t* HEDDEN & PELOUBET.

F. DESFOSSE,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN BAKER,
No. 387 Nineteenth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

The undersigned, favorably known in this city for the last five years begs leave to inform his numerous customers that after many trials, he has at last succeeded in imparting to his French Bread that beautiful gilt color thus far only to be seen in Paris. He also makes the French "flutes croustillantes," so justly celebrated there. The best judges are the numerous and distinguished visitors expected during Congress, who, having travelled in Europe, have not failed to enjoy the luxuries of life in Paris. Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Arrangements have been made to supply bread in any part of the town by 7 o'clock A. M.
The French Bread has been highly recommended to their patients by the first doctors in the city of Washington as the best for persons of weak constitution.
no28-1m F. DESFOSSE.

SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED
LYE
FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

EVERY FAMILY can make its own SOAP from WASTE KITCHEN GREASE at a cost of only
FOUR CENTS
per pound with Saponifier, which is
THREE TIMES THE STRENGTH OF POTASH.
☞ Full directions accompany each one-pound iron can.

NOTICE.
The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-lb iron cans, by the
PENNSYLVANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO.
Patentees and sole Manufacturers.
☞ Beware of Counterfeits! Be sure you buy the IRON can! ☜
FOR SALE BY
oc6-5m Druggists and Grocers generally.

ROSWELL'S
MEDICATED COUGH CANDY,
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS,
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA,
HOARSENESS,
And all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

In this changeable climate, where every one is more or less subject to Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, or some affection of the Throat or Lungs, they should procure a package of ROSWELL'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY. It is the most pleasant and effectual remedy known. To public speakers or singers it is invaluable. See what the celebrated Professor Alexander Wolowski says of it:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1863.
MR. ROSWELL—Sir: Having used your Medicated Candy for Hoarseness and other affections of the throat proceeding from heavy colds, I found it very beneficial and to surpass anything else that I have ever used for the same purpose, and would recommend it to singers and to persons subject to such affections arising from excessive use of the voice.
ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI,
Professor of Music

☞ Sold at all the principal Drug stores, and at ROSWELL'S Drug Store, corner of Maryland avenue and Seventh street. Price 25 cents per package, or five for $1. se27-[illegible]

W. H. HARROVER,
MANUFACTURER OF
STOVES, RANGES,
And Dealer in all kinds of
TIN-WARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Camp Equipments, &c.
632 Seventh street, 632
Five doors north Pennsylvania avenue,
no19-tf Washington, D. C.

"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?"
"Old man for counsel, young men for war."
You can't see it? Then call at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street and examine our new stock of Splendid Clothing.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
of every description
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
[illegible] & CO.
oc10-1y Cor Penn. ave. and Twentieth street

460. 460. 460.
AND still the wonder grow
Cash does the business.
A thing of joy is always beautiful;
That is the reason why our new style of
FALL AND WINTER COATS
pleases everybody. Call and examine our Splendid stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c
Suits made to order. Call and see samples.
J. B. SMITH,
oc10-1y 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

CLEAR THE TRACK while the bell rings.
There's no use of talking.
The goods must be sold
Constantly receiving from our Manufactory
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
of every description.
Custom Goods made to order.
Call and examine samples at 361 Seventh street.
oc10-1y SMITH & SMALL.

THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD
J. BRUCE & CO.
Invite your attention to their large stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
at prices that defy competition.
Boys' Clothing!
Which will fit them all,
High or low, large or small,
Old or young, short or tall,
White or black, "one and all."
J. BRUCE & CO.
oc10-1y 464 Seventh street.

RILEY A. SHINN,
(Successor to Arny & Shinn,)
Manufacturer of
PREMIUM MINERAL WATERS
Bottler of the choicest Domestic
ALE AND PORTER;
Wholesale dealer in
CLARIFIED CIDER,
Agent for Massey, Collins & Co's
PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE
And J. & P. Baltz's
CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.
And also Turner Brothers' Ginger Wine, Blackberry Ginger, and Sherry Brandies; Stomach, Stoughton's and Forest Wine Bitters, &c., &c.
Orders given to my drivers or sent by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of Washington and Georgetown free of charge.
Terms: Cash on delivery. RILEY A. SHINN,
'Union Bottling Depot,'
se7-eoly Greene street, Georgetown D. C.

TRUNK VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.
Gents' Sole Leather Trunks
Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks
Sole Leather Valises, Travelling Bags
Haversacks, Knapsacks,
Saddle-Bags, Blanket Straps
Leather Panniers for officers, &c. &c.
JAMES E. BROWN,
oc24-3m 318 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

WELCH AND PATAPSCO FLOUR
Roofing Materials.
Choice Black Tea,
And the best Boston Crackers in the world
For sale at the New England store, northeast corner of First and D street (de4 d&3t) J. E. CROSSMAN.

MILITARY BUCKSKIN GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.—Officers by sending an order with number of kid glove they wear, can immediately be supplied, at $4 per pair for Buck Gauntlets, and $3 for Lamb lined do. Regiments and companies can be supplied with Buck Gauntlets, at 30 cents per pair. A large assortment of Long Black Leggings, Undershirts, and Drawers constantly on hand and made to order.
HEALEY & CO.
no6-3m S. E. corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC

Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other Instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No 6, basement of west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. ZACH. H. BROOKS,
no3-tf Commissioner of Deeds.

BALL TICKETS and PROGRAMMES printed in the best manner at the office of the Daily Chronicle.

FOR SALE. Copies of the Judge Advocate General's Review of the Court-Martial of General Fitz John Porter, in pamphlet form. [illegible]

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION.
Mr. JOHN F. SPANIER desires to inform the Public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either to classes or individuals, either at his residence, No. 433 F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residences of his pupils. Abundant testimonials [illegible] "art divine."

BUSINESS CARDS printed neatly, and with promptness, at the "Three Cent" Job Printing Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District, to all whom it may concern, greeting:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, on the 24 day of October, 1863, the schooner Alma, her tackle, &c. and cargo, were captured by the United States gunboat Seneca, and brought into this District for adjudication, and the same are libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation, as lawful prize, for reasons in the libel set forth; and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington on the second Monday of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

November 30, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
no30-td14

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 15th day of November, 1863, the United States steamer Dai Ching captured, as prize of war, the schooner George Chisholm, tackle, &c., and cargo, and brought the same into this District for adjudication, and the same are libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation as such prize and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

December 2, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-th3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that on the — day of ———, 18—, the right, title, interest, and estate of W. L. Bailey in Lot 3, square 317, in the city of Washington, was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States for condemnation for causes in said libel set forth; and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-th3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of November, 1863, the right, title, interest, and estate of John G. Lancaster, Joseph Ranson, Jr., and Rose A. Lancaster in part of Lot 2 Subdivision D of Todd's Subdivision of square 553 in the city of Washington, was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States for condemnation, for causes in said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

November 28, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk
de3-th3t Per G. R. MEIGS, JR., D. C.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 28th day of November, 1863, the right, title, interest, and estate of George D. Lewis, in parts of Subdivisions 15 and 16 and of Lots 1 and 2 in square 2[illegible]2, in lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, square 773; in Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 in square 314; in Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 in square 1018 in the city of Washington, were seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same are libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States for condemnation, for the causes in the libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

November 28, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-th3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 15th day of November, 1863, the United States steamer [illegible] captured a prize of war, the schooner [illegible], tackle, &c., and cargo, and brought the same into this District for adjudication, and the same are libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation as such prize, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall in the City of Washington on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

December 2, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3 th3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that on the — day of ———, 18—, the personal property of A. Y. P. Garnett was seized, by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States for condemnation for causes in the libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3 th3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 28th day of November, 1863, the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph C. Ives, in Lots 1, 29 and 30, and part of Lot 2 in square 166 in the city of Washington, was seized, by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same are libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation for causes in said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

November 28, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-th3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 28th day of November, 1863, the right, title, interest, and estate of Thomas W. Dyer, in Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 34, in square 757, in the city of Washington, were seized, by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same were libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation for causes in said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

November 28, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3 th3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the 10th day of January, 1863, the personal property of John A. Campbell was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation for causes in the said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear and show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

November 28, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3 th3t

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting: Notice is hereby given, that, on the — day of ———, 18—, the right, title, interest, and estate of W. B. B. Cross, in Lots in square 213, in the city of Washington, was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States for condemnation, for the causes in the said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the third MONDAY of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests.

November 28, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
de3-th3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September [illegible], 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we, Abram D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34, Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36, Lot A in Block 44; Lot O in Block 47; Lot D in Block 53; Lot E in Block 60; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57, Lots A and O in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60, Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, D, O, and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 80; Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 126, and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments and for revenue and police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sums as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks on which shall not be bid to one third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina. no12-[illegible]

WILLIAM TUCKER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 420 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets

Invites the attention of strangers, Members of Congress, and the public generally to his elegant assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS
Business-coatings, and Over-coatings, adapted to the present season: which will be made in the latest styles and at the shortest notice. Army and Navy uniforms made according to regulation. de7-1[illegible]t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 16th, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn, for the use of the Government, to be delivered at Alexandria, Va., or any point on the Potomac or its tributaries, and in such quantities within the amount proposed for, and at such times as the undersigned may direct.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and to state the quantity and price of each article offered.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw and upwards, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

Corn to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels, and oats in sacks of about three (3) bushels each; sacks are to be furnished free of charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

All articles furnished under this advertisement to be subject to a rigid inspection, by the Government Inspector.

Purchases will be made from time to time, under this advertisement, from the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the public service may require.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all offers which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be provided from the United States Treasury, and as far as practicable upon delivery; but the undersigned reserves the right to withhold the whole or any part of the payment until the complete fulfillment of agreements.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any agreement made under this advertisement.

WILLIAM STODDARD,
no18-2md Capt. and Assistant Q. M.

PROPOSALS for CAVALRY HORSES

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Washington city, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

No proposal will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at the following places, viz: New York city, Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Penna.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Maine, and Madison, Wisconsin.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
no26-tf Cavalry Bureau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE DISTRICT for
FINE HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS
IS AT
128 BRIDGE STREET, GEORGETOWN.

Where may be found the finest Wax, China, Sleeping, Speaking and other Dolls, and Doll Heads, together with rich China Tea Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, and a full assortment of mechanical and all other Toys in the market
ALSO,
Fine Rosewood and Papier mache Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Glove, Perfumery, and Cigar Boxes, beautifully inlaid with pearl and German silver; Ebony and incorruptible Goods, together with new and varied styles of Inkstands and Cases, Watch Stands, and Ladies' [illegible]
ALSO,
Opera Glasses, fine steel ornamented Tablets, Card and Drawing Cases, together with a large assortment of Fancy Goods
ALSO,
Rich Family Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books, Annuals, and other fine Gift Books. Photograph Albums of the most superb finish, and in great variety. Games of every variety, including the new game of [illegible]
Citizens of Georgetown and Washington are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
G. GRANDELL,
No. 128 Bridge street,
de2-[illegible] Georgetown, D. C.

CARPETS, OILCLOTH,
HEARTHRUGS, MATTING,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS IN GENERAL.

The subscribers, having just received and opened their Fall Stock, would respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and the public in general to call at the store No. 523 Seventh and D street and examine our large and choice assortment of:
Three-ply Ingrain and domestic carpets of all styles
Oilcloths, from one to four yards wide.
Matting and mats, window shades.
Oilcloth table covers and blankets.
Feather beds, hair, husk, and Excelsior mattresses.
ALSO,
A large assortment of mahogany and walnut furniture.
Looking glasses, crockery, glass, wooden ware, and baskets, with nearly all other articles in the furnishing line
We do [illegible] that any person wishing to purchase articles in our line, will honor us with a call, will be pleased with our stock and prices.
Very respectfully,
GREEN & WILLIAMS.
oc21 [illegible]

MEDICAL.—DR. LISPENARD calls attention to his
PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS
No. 3[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Near [illegible]
on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS of each week, and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS of each week, in Alexandria, Va., corner Pitt and King sts., Bath House. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
de1-1m* H. C. LISPENARD.

A DEAD BODY RECOGNIZED by means of a of B. Wyleman's ARMY BADGES. Every soldier should wear this beautiful badge of recognition. It is made of pure silver, beautifully engraved with your NAME, COMPANY, AND REGIMENT, on it. By enclosing
ONE DOLLAR
you will receive one by return of mail.
B. WYLEMAN, Sole Manufacturer,
de5 12td* Cor. Seventh st. and Pa. ave., Wash. D. C.

700 CASKS SUPERIOR IMPORTED SCOTCH WHISKEY, in store and for sale low, by
A. S. WORK & CO.
de7-12t No 114 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

MARSH'S
RADICAL CURE TRUSSES,
OFFICE, 88 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
References as to its superiority to Prof. Jones Willard Parker, Jno. M. Carnochan, and Valentine Mott.
The best collection of Trusses and Orthopedic instruments for Physical Deformities.
Rupture and its Radical Cure, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Piles, curved Spine, Bow Legs, Club Feet, and other Physical Deformities successfully treated at this office. Also, a full and well selected assortment of Silk and Cotton Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets and Wristlets for the relief of Varicose Veins, Swollen and Weak Joints; Ladies' Silk Elastic Abdominal Supporters; [illegible] do.; Riding Belts; Elastic Suspenders; Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages, all carefully applied, and satisfaction guaranteed.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. de7-6t*

MUSIC
FOR PARTIES
AND
FASHIONABLE BALLS
Can be engaged by calling on ALBERT POPPENBERG, Leader of the 17th U. S. Infantry Band, at the Barracks, corner of 17th and I streets, or Box 953, Post Office. no6-1m*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 16, 1863.

On the petition of John G. Perry, of South Kingston, R. I., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th February, 1850, for an improvement in Heating Apparatus for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1864:

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 11th of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 28th December, 1863. Depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and the Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. no23 law3w

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 17, 1863.—On the petition of Andrew Fulton, of Pittsburg, Penn., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 5th day of March, 1850, for an improvement in Composition and Soft Metal Packing, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of March, 1864:

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 8th day of February next, at twelve o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 25th day of January next; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Chronicle, Pittsburg, Penn., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. no23 law3w

PROPOSALS.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November [illegible], 1863.

THE DEPARTMENT will, on the — day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers, and deck plating for the vessels of each yard. [illegible]

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, [illegible]

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, [illegible]

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz:

[illegible]

NOTE.—The side armor for each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named, that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD HORSES

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain H. A. DuPay, A. Q. M. U. S. A., at 374 H street, in this city, until FRIDAY, December 18, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the Horses that may die at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, near Washington, D. C., within the period of twelve months succeeding the date of the contract. [illegible]

Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. DuPay, A. Q. M., U. S. V., 374 H street, Washington, D. C., and be plainly marked "Proposals for Dead Horses." de9 5t

PROPOSALS FOR MANURE

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain H. A. DuPay, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at 374 H street, in this city, until Friday, December 18th, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure that may accumulate at the stables of the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, near Washington, D. C., within the period of twelve months succeeding the date of the contract. [illegible]

Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. DuPay, A. Q. M., U. S. V., 374 H street, Washington, D. C., and be marked on the envelope "Proposals for Manure." de9 5t

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, November 17th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of Twenty-second and G streets, in this city, until MONDAY, December 21st, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the removal of the manure now on hand, or that may be made during the ensuing year. [illegible]

Proposals must be addressed to Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure." [illegible]

Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
no20 2td Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M., of the [illegible] day of December next, for furnishing and delivering under contract, at the several Navy-yards of Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the following described Timber and Plank for ordnance purposes:

Class I. White Oak for Gun Carriages.
Class II. White Pine and White Wood.
Class III. White Ash and Hickory.
Class IV. Gum Logs.

[illegible]

H. A. WISE,
no20-4w Chief of Bureau ad interim

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing the Subsistence Department with five thousand bushels of Corn on the cob, to be delivered at Washington or Georgetown, D. C., within twenty days after opening the bids, one fifth to be delivered within five days.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid. Government reserves the right to reject any bid or bids.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, at 223 G street, and marked "Proposals for Corn."

S. C. GREENE,
Washington D. C. Dec. 4, 1863. de5 5t

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 17 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 3,000 or more tons of pure, soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time, within fifteen days after the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, [illegible] or at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, [illegible]. Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

[illegible]

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no18 wim6t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 164 First street,
Washington, D. C., December [illegible], 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, December 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, D. C., at such points as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one hundred and [illegible] feet of Lumber of the following kind and description, viz: [illegible]

[illegible]

The proposals must be addressed to Captain James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber."

GUARANTEE.

[illegible]

Informal proposals will be rejected.

JAS. M. MOORE,
de9 5t Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COCOA MATTING AND OFFICE CHAIRS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December [illegible], 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until [illegible] for furnishing the following articles, to be delivered at the office of the Quartermaster General's Office:

COCOA MATTING.

Two thousand (2,000) yards, more or less, of the best quality Cocoa Matting [illegible]

OFFICE CHAIRS.

Two hundred (200) Office Chairs, [illegible]

[illegible] Quartermaster General's Office Dec 5, 1863. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR PINE WOOD

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 15th of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with one thousand cords of [illegible] Wood [illegible]

[illegible]

S. C. GREENE,
[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November [illegible], 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in such quantities, at the following named arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
2,000 15-inch shells
2,000 10-inch shot
2,000 10-inch shells

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells
[illegible]

AT THE N. S. ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
3,000 15-inch shells
[illegible]

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PA.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
[illegible]

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
[illegible]

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells
[illegible]

The projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and in conformity to the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, [illegible]

[illegible]

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause. Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no17-tuthsat3t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 28, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement, which relates to 15-inch battering shot is withdrawn for the present.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
[illegible] Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 10th of December next, for 100,000 infantry accoutrements [illegible] to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undersigned arsenals.

30,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.
10,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

[illegible]

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no21-satuth12t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until [illegible] 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 M., for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, and Horns, of all Government Cattle, slaughtered within the exterior limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more, from the commencement of the contract.

[illegible]

Payment will be required every ten days in Government funds.

Bids should be made in duplicate, and an oath of allegiance must accompany the bids. [illegible]

Bids to be directed to Lieut. Col. G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Hides and Tallow."

no28 satuth&de22